

THE NEW-WEST FARMER

VOL. 20, NO. 11.
WHOLE NO. 263.

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JUNE 5TH, 1901.

\$1 a Year
in advance.



Col. Dent's Visit.

In the last issue of *The Farmer* mention was made of the probable dates upon which Col. Dent, the imperial remount officer, would purchase horses in the Territories. Since that time a further communication has been received from this officer, and as far as can now be estimated, the following will be the approximate dates and places: Regina, June 20th; Maple Creek, 24th; Medicine Hat, 26th; Lethbridge, 28th; Macleod, July 2nd; Pincher Creek, 4th; Calgary, 8th; Okotoks, 10th, and High River, 12th. Arrangements will be made by the association to advertise the exact dates and places at least two weeks before the arrival of the remount officer.

It would be well for breeders to note the following particulars respecting the horses which Col. Dent will purchase:

Cobs, 14.1 to 15 hands.

Calvary horses, 15.1 to 15.2 hands.

Artillery horses, 15.1 to 15.2 hands.

The age limits are usually from 6 to 8 years. It is, however, anticipated that no objection will be made to well-developed 5-year-olds and good individuals up to 10.

The colors are restricted to bay, brown, black and chestnut. Exceptionally good iron grays may be accepted but white or light grays need not be shown.

Mares and geldings only will be bought; stallions and ridglings will be rejected.

All horses must be broken to ride, be bridledwise and gentle to saddle, mount and dismount.

At the recent annual meeting of the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association held at Calgary, a committee was elected to take charge of Col. Dent at each of the points he proposes to visit, and to do everything in their power to facilitate his work. The following gentlemen compose this committee: D. W. Andrews and D. T. Wylie, for Maple Creek; H. Ross and E. J. Fewings, Medicine Hat; C. A. Magrath, Lethbridge; W. R. Stewart, Macleod and Pincher Creek; A. W. Eckford, High River; John Turner, Okotoks, and Capt. Inglis, Calgary. C. W. Peterson, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, will probably accompany the colonel throughout his trip in the Territories. Owing to the efforts of the association, Col. Dent arranged to delay his trip west for over a month. Had he come in the month of May, when range horses look particularly rough, he would surely have been disappointed, and the establishment of a remount purchasing depot would assuredly have been given another set back.

It has been an up-hill struggle on the part of western horsemen to impress upon the War Office the advisability of establishing a remount purchasing depot in the west. Col. Ravenhill's unfavorable report some years ago spoiled all chance there was of Western Canada securing the establishment of such a depot, although the ranchers were doing their utmost at the time to impress upon the War Office the wisdom of such a course. The favorable opinion formed of Canadian horses in the South African campaign and the need of a

source from which to secure supplies, if possible within the Empire, has again brought the question prominently to the front. The agitation on the part of the Horse Breeders' Associations of the west, coupled with the efforts of the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, has brought about a second visit of an Imperial army officer to spy out the land; and, as has been pointed out in these columns before, upon the report of this officer will depend the future of a remount purchasing depot. The delay in Col. Dent's visit means much for the success of this movement, and it is to be hoped that western ranchers have been making good use of this delay in getting horses broken and in shape for his visit. It is further hoped that ranchers will look upon this question in a public spirited manner and offer all the likely horses they possess, even at considerable personal inconvenience, so that Col. Dent may be able to select a good shipment of horses and be able to give such a favorable report that the Imperial Government may be induced to establish a remount depot.

The latest word from Col. Dent is that he will arrive in Winnipeg on Friday, June 7th. He will also stop off at Portage la Prairie, Carberry and Brandon. Those having horses to sell at these places should get them ready.



Cutting Feed on Farm of J. H. Farthing, Millwood.
Showing Pneumatic Elevator, etc.

Tuberculin Test of Cattle for Export to Canada from Great Britain.

Some time ago *The Farmer* noted that the Minister of Agriculture had appointed J. G. Rutherford, Canadian veterinary quarantine officer in the United Kingdom for the purpose of testing with tuberculin all cattle for shipment to Canada. Mr. Rutherford's address is care of the Canadian Government Agency, 52 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, or care of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria St., London S. W.

The Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington has also appointed an official veterinarian in the United Kingdom for the purpose of testing cattle for export to the United States, and arrangements have been made between Canada and the United States whereby certificates issued by either the Canadian or American official veterinarian will be accepted by either government.

All expenses in connection with the testing of cattle for export from the United Kingdom will be borne by the Department of Agriculture. Application should be made to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for any further information on this subject.

Horses at Grass.

This is the time of year at which the horses that have been pretty hard driven at seeding are supposed to benefit by a few weeks at grass. Hay being so scarce and dear, there is a greater temptation to turn them loose than ever before. Whether it is to do good or harm will depend very much on the way it is managed. Green grass is the most relaxing food any horse can eat, and if, as is likely to be this year the case on most farms, there is no grain feed left, the risk of injury from scouring is likely to be very much aggravated. If on a warm day a horse is taken from the pasture for a drive into town, the risk becomes greatly intensified. The beast having run idle for a time has got to feel gay, and once in harness it starts off in its best form. This goes on for a few miles and perhaps it got before it started, or some place on the road, a drink to keep it cool, the day being a rather hot one. Somebody else equipped in the same way comes on the road before or behind, the horse or the man behind it is a little ambitious and a free spurt is indulged in. After the day's business in town and a few hours' rest man and beast feel both considerably refreshed, especially if he has discussed business

over a taste of stimulating drink, and being homeward bound that horse again does its best. But it soon gets dull and sluggish and the whip is applied to keep it up to business. Then a fit of scouring begins. Perhaps it began earlier and no notice was taken of it. It is with difficulty that the beast reaches home, and usually it gets worse instead of better there. Home remedies are applied and as last resort the V. S. is sent for to find the patient dead or dying. If you never heard of such a case before, we want to know where you live. You know more than most of us do about horse flesh.

The new pork packing works are progressing. A large building is being erected on the hill half a mile north of town, and is a prominent object in the landscape.—*Edmonton Bulletin*.

Glenwood Agricultural Society are making a new departure this year in connection with their work as a society. Prizes are being offered for the best conducted farm, the best kept lawn and the best vegetable garden. This is a step out of the groove in which many of the societies have been working, and we look for it to produce excellent results in the Souris district.

Maladie du Coit.

Dr. McEachran, chief veterinary inspector for Canada, has just issued a special bulletin for horse breeders in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories on the above subject, or, as it is commonly called, equine syphilis.

This disease of the genital organs of both mares and stallions is only known in North America as an imported disease. It has long been known in Arabia, Northern Africa, France and other Continental countries. It resembles syphilis — and has been considered by many to be closely related to that disease. It appears in two forms — one malignant, the other non-malignant in character. The former has never been introduced into Canada; the latter is often met with the world over where horse breeding is carried on.

Malignant maladie du coit in the mare is attended by constant genital irritation and symptoms of being in heat, swelling of the vulva, often one-sided, distorting the opening. Vesicular eruptions cover the mucous membranes. It is attended by irritation and a frequent discharge of urine of a pink red color which is thick and adhesive. White spots appear on the skin of the vulva and perineum, emaciation, paralysis, increasing weakness, sterility. In the end she becomes a loathsome object and dies from debility in from a few months to one or two years, during which time she may spread the disease by infecting stallions with which she has copulated.

In the stallion the symptoms are similar but there is usually an eruption of vesicles which coalesce and form deep ulcers with swelling of the sheath, a semi-paralytic condition of both penis and testicles, sores form over the body, weakness of the hind extremities sets in, followed by partial paralysis, and sterility, ending in death after living in misery for several years. Partial recovery sometimes occurs but the animal is useless for service of any kind.

The non-malignant form is not so severe in its manifestations in either the mare or stallion—it consists of simple vesicular eruptions on the penis of the stallion and vulva of the mare which are not attended by any severe symptoms, at most, slight irritation and increased sexual desire especially in the mare. It disappears in a week or two by simple cleanliness or mild astringent dressings.

It is also communicable by sexual intercourse.

Inspectors must be very careful not to mistake one for the other. Owners of horse ranches should exercise caution in buying mares or stallions in the Missouri Valley, as the disease is reported to prevail among ranch horses in Nebraska whence there is some risk of it extending.

A new species of mountain sheep has been sent from Dawson City to Director Hornaday, of the New York Zoological society. This species is absolutely new to science, and is so strikingly different as to render its title to independent specific rank beyond question. Director Hornaday has named it the *Ovis Fannini*, in honor of Curator Fannin, of the Provincial Museum of British Columbia. In the Klondike region it is known as a "saddle-backed" or "piebald" sheep. Its head, neck, breast, and abdomen and inside of the forelegs are of a snow white. The other portions of the body are a brownish gray, giving the animal the appearance of being covered with a gray blanket.

Pan-American Live Stock Prize List.

The prize list for live stock at the Pan-American has reached us. It is a very complete one, but owing to limited space all the classes of stock cannot be accommodated on the grounds at one time, therefore, they come according to the following dates: Swine—August 26 to September 7. Cattle—September 9 to September 21. Sheep—September 23 to October 5. Horses—October 7 to October 19. Poultry—October 21 to October 31. Pet Stock—October 21 to October 31. Dogs—August 27 to August 30.

Canadian stock may, by special arrangement, be shipped directly to the exposition grounds without inspection at the port of entry and without the tuberculin test being applied, provided they are accompanied by a Canadian official veterinarian's certificate stating they are free from contagious and infectious diseases. They must also not be unloaded in any public stock-yard and must be returned immediately to Canada at the close of the exposition.

In all classes money prizes are given in three sections only, other two are very highly commended and highly commended. In all cases the second prize is one-half the first and the third one-half the second prize money.

Swine—The sections are the same as those given in the Winnipeg Industrial prize list for ages, with a medal for boar and sow any age. The first prize for boar over two years is \$25. For boars under two and over one, the first prize money is \$20, also for aged sows. The other sections drop \$5 each. Prizes are offered for eleven breeds.

Cattle—Sixteen full classes are offered, including Devon, Brown Swiss, Red Polled, Dutch Belted, French-Canadian, Polled Durham, Polled Jersey and Sussex, besides the well known breeds. Sweepstakes are offered each for best bull and cow any age, for representatives of the Kerry and Simmental breeds, as well as specials for fat cattle and work oxen. The first herd prize is \$80; first prize for 3-year-old bull, \$50, dropping \$10 each section for younger animals. First prize for 3-year-old cows and over is \$40, dropping \$10 each section for younger animals. Special medals are given as sweepstakes, each, for best bull and cow, any age.

Sheep—Fourteen regular classes are given, one for Angora goats and three special classes for Suffolk, Highland Black Face and yearling rams. The flock prize is \$40 for first, for ram two years or over \$30, dropping \$5 a section; ewe, two years or over, is \$25, dropping \$5 each section for younger ones, with sweepstakes, each, for ram and ewe, any age.

Horses—Seventeen full classes are offered, including Jacks and Jennets, Shetland ponies, Belgians, Arabs, Morgans, four breeds of German coach, and French trotters. Special sweepstakes are given, each, for stallion and mare any age for draft horses and coach horses. The prizes are \$50 for first for stallion three years or over, dropping \$10 each section for younger animals; mares, three years or over, \$40, dropping \$10 for each section for younger ones. A special for brood mare with foal at foot has a first of \$40.

Poultry—A very full list of breeds is given in fowls, turkeys, geese and ducks. The American Standard of Perfection will be the guide in judging. There will be eight prizes: 1, \$4; 2, \$3; 3, \$1; 4, V. H. C.; 5, H. C.; 7, diploma; 8, diploma. In pigeons, there are five prizes, the first being \$3.

Specials—A great many of the record associations offer either to duplicate the regular prizes or give very handsome specials.

Parties desiring a copy of the prize list should address Frank A. Converse, Superintendent of Live Stock, Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1 50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

BUTTER JERSEYS FOR SALE from noted prize-winning stock. Both sexes—all ages. Reasonable prices. **Mrs. E. M. Jones**, Box 324, Brockville, Ontario, Canada. Write for what you want.

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JAS. MURRAY, Lyleton, Man., is offering his entire flock of Border Leicesters for sale. This flock has won the flock prize eight years in succession at the Winnipeg Industrial.

JAMES GLENNIE, Longburn, Man., importer and breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

W. M. CHAMPION, Roselawn Farm, Reaburn P.O., Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire Swine and White Rock Fowl. W. P. R. eggs, \$1.50 per setting, or three settings \$3.00.

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JOHN TURNER, "Bonny Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. John Turner, Carroll, Man.

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W. M. SMITH, Fairfield Plains, Ont., Ayrshires. Southdown, F. China, Duroc Jersey, Poultry

G. & W. BENNIE, Castleavery, Man., Shorthorns and Clydes. Young stock for sale. Write.

WELLINGTON HARDY, Pomeroy, Man., breeder Ayrshires, Yorkshires, B. Miucras. Write.

S. WHITMAN, Souris, Man., breeder of Tamworth Swine. Young Pigs for sale.

F. B. MILLER & SONS, Solsgirth, Man., breeder of Herefords. Write.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young Stock for sale.

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D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

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JAMES WILSON, Innisfail, Alta., breeder of Sborthorns. Young stock for sale.

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When writing advertisers, mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

WANT, SALE, EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

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Having a large connection amongst many of the foremost breeders in Great Britain, I guarantee to supply pure-bred Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs of any British breeds for exhibition or breeding purposes on the most favorable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices on application. P. O. Box 483.

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Stock of my breeding has taken honors at the Winnipeg and Portage Fairs in 1900. I have a splendid pair of young bulls, and swine of both sex, for sale. J. A. FRASER, Proprietor.

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The largest flock of Leicesters in the West. Stock of both sexes always for sale. Will also sell a few show sheep, ready for the summer fairs.

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At reasonable prices. A few choice young cows, heifers and heifer calves. Yorkshire pigs, both sex, sired by Imp. Summer Hill Premier and out of our choicest sows. A couple of sows in farrow for sale.

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These horses are of the finest quality, good action, good large flat bone, the best hoofs. Some of them prize winners in the old country, and all of them large. For further particulars apply to

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Corns and Their Causes.

By W. E. Martin, V. S. and Scientific
Horseshoer, Winnipeg, Man.

The expression "corns" is applied generally to bruises and contusions

A corn can be produced in a perfectly formed foot, if the hoof is allowed to grow beyond its natural size or, if the hoof is not properly leveled before the shoe is applied. Occasionally a corn is the result of bruising by picked up or loose stones. Horses that have never been shod may, and do, suffer from

as "dry corns," a cure may be effected in a short time.

Suppurating corns need more energetic treatment. No time should be lost in allowing the pus to escape from the bottom. This is done by carefully paring the sole and bar very thin for a considerable distance around the corn. The paring should be continued until the blood, in the form of little beads, is seen exuding through the sole. Then, with a clean, sharp knife, a small incision should be made at the point which is found to be soft and spongy, perhaps slightly bulging from the pressure of the matter within. Great care is necessary in using the knife, so as to avoid wounding the sensitive sole or laminae, or the trouble may be aggravated. If it is the membrane of the soles or of the bars, that is affected and pus is formed, it will now immediately flow out. If the trouble be in the sensitive laminae of the wall the matter may not escape from the opening made through the horny sole, but may break out between the hair and head of the hoof, which is not desirable. It is better for it to be induced, if at all possible, to flow out through the bottom. But should it break out at the top of the hoof, bad results need not be feared if properly attended to at once by a veterinary surgeon. If neglected, a fistula may form, which is often very difficult to heal. After opening the sole the foot should be placed in a warm poultice made of either bran or linseed meal—the latter preferred. The poultice should be saturated with some antiseptic, such as carbolic lotion, and renewed twice a day. When the soreness and lameness have disappeared the foot should be shod with a well-fitted light bar shoe, leather sole, and packed with oakum and some dressing to keep the foot moist, such as equal parts of soft soap and pine tar. The shoes should be removed at least every three or four weeks.

A horse afflicted with chronic corns can be kept at work and made to travel with ease by being carefully and properly shod. Bar shoes and leathers in some cases may be necessary, but these cases are the exception and not the rule. Proper attention to the stable management of the feet and good shoeing will do much to alleviate the sufferings of our faithful friends.

The Smudge.

The smudge has begun very early this year to get in its work. Three farmers in the Saltcoats district had their stables burnt in one day, and more are being heard from at different points. The main cause of the trouble is that the cattle corrals are almost always close to the buildings. This is all right at some seasons, but it would be cheaper to make a corral on new ground, where there is no half-dried manure in which fire can smoulder and spread at its leisure, it may be several hours after the original pile is burnt out.

The Herd Bull.

By G. P. Bellows, in Report of Kansas Board of Agriculture.

The result of my observation in eight years' travel among the breeders is that the man that takes the greatest pride in his herd bull is the man who has the best cattle and the man who gets the best prices for his offspring. I know one gentleman who keeps his bull tied by the horns. He not only keeps his bull tied by the horns but keeps him tied in his basement barn, and I have been there when I found that bull half way to his knees in manure, with no bedding and no sunshine. Go to the pasture, and you find a lot of up-horned, thin-ribbed, thin-fleshed, peaked cows. Look at his calves, and you find them just what you would expect from a bull kept in that way and cows in that condition. That man is always complaining that he cannot get good prices for his cattle. My observation has been, further, that the condition and the general health and appearance of the herd bull oftentimes influences a buyer to purchase a calf from that bull, where under other circumstances he would not think of it. If you can take a prospective buyer and show him a good bull, in good, thrifty health, good condition and generally attractive, you will find that that makes a great impression upon the customer, and he will pay you a little extra price to get a calf from that bull. I think the condition of the bull has to do with the quality of his get. I do not think a bull should be in prime show condition to be a good server. Neither do I think he should be so thin that you could see his ribs, or that his back-bone or hip-bones should be prominent. I think a bull, to get a good, strong calf, with a tendency to lay on flesh, should be kept in good, thrifty condition; what some would call show condition, but not what I would call show condition. There is a difference of opinion as to what is show condition.

Sheep can never be dipped so cheaply as immediately after shearing. Do it then and do it thoroughly, thus giving the sheep a fair start for another year.

Never hit a horse on the head. It is not only cruel, but it spoils the horse. So many well-meaning men will strike a horse on the head or nose after having removed the line from under the tongue with a "There, now, mind your own business." Don't do it.

Poor fences are a constant source of annoyance. They have compelled many farmers to abandon stock raising and have been the means of unfriendly feeling between neighbors. Poor fences are the prime cause of brachy stock. By arranging the farm with permanent pasture fields and enclosing the cultivated area with only one fence the cost of the fences may be reduced and better ones maintained.



Farm Home of Duncan Campbell, Foxton, Man.

which occur to the sensitive structures in the posterior (back) half of the sole of the foot, excepting bruises occurring to the frog. Corn is a very prevalent disease among both city and farm horses. The pecuniary losses arising from this one form of diseased foot are very great indeed. It is found in all breeds of horses and textures of feet, from the Thoroughbred to the flat-footed and plethoric animal.

Although this is the case, certain forms of feet are more disposed to this malady than others. The seat or location of the corn is either on the fleshy or leaves—sensitive laminae—of the quarters, or on the sensitive sole in the angle between the wall and the bars, or on the sensitive laminae of the bars. Thus we have corns of the wall, of the bars, and of the sole, and these again may be either dry corns, suppurating corns, or chronic corns.

When the hoof has been slightly pared away, they become apparent to the eye as yellowish, reddish or bluish-red discolorations of the horny sole and bars. The discoloration or staining is almost without exception due to rupture of small blood vessels in the sensitive membrane which is situated in the foot between the pedal (coffin) bone and the hoof. That portion of the membrane which covers the lower face of the pedal bone constitutes the sensitive sole, and from this is secreted the horny sole. The blood which has escaped from the ruptured vessels, penetrates the horn tubes, and so causes the above mentioned staining.

The different kinds of corns are produced from common causes, which, aside from the form and quality of the hoofs and the position of the limbs, lie chiefly in injudicious paring of the hoof or the want of paring, and in faulty shoes. Heels that are allowed to remain too high are a prolific cause of corns, as they produce concussion. Excessive paring of wide, flat feet weakens the sole, bars and frog, while with this class of foot the toe is usually left too long.

corns. Their hoofs are allowed to grow and become greatly distorted. Then, from the great pressure of the overgrown hoof upon the sensitive structures, corns are produced. They are also liable to bruising from other causes. Unshod horses that are kept on farms, or otherwise stabled, whether worked or not, should have their hoofs pared at least once a month, as this piece of carelessness or negligence is the parent of many of the diseases of the locomotory system of the horse.

The shoe may be faulty, and so be the cause of corns. It may be too short, or its bearing surface uneven. It may be too much dished out on the foot surface, and its branches directed downwards and inwards, so that the quarters may be squeezed together when weight is put on the foot.

A well-formed shoe that does not rest firmly upon the hoof wall or, which has been put on slightly crosswise, a result of careless nailing, may easily cause bruising of the sole. Too high ealkins, or one ealk being worn away more than its fellow, causing the bulk of the weight to fall on the high ealk first may produce corns. If the shoes are allowed to remain on without removing for a longer period than from four to six weeks, they are carried forward with the growth of the hoof. The heels of the shoe are then crushed into the sole, bruising it, and a corn is likely to be the result.

Dryness is particularly injurious to hoofs, and is in the highest degree favorable to the production of corns. It renders the hoof stiff and inelastic, and first manifests itself by a short, cautious, sore gait, when the horse is first put to work.

SYMPOTMS.

The symptoms of corns are lameness—the horse may or may not be very lame. He usually goes better on soft ground and quite lame on the hard road. He points the foot when standing. The foot may be tested by carefully pressing it with the pincers, and by comparing the resistance offered at different points of the foot. A slight blow with a hammer over the suspected part will cause the animal to evince pain if a corn is present.

TREATMENT.

The treatment of corns. First, by the removal of the cause, by restoring the hoof to its natural size and form, and by careful and periodic shoeing.

In slight cases, such as those known

Cook's Cotton Root Compound
Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, \$1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, \$3 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 8-cent stamps. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont. Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible druggists in Canada.



Farm House of Wm. Montgomery, Glenholm, Man.

Influence of Soil and Climate in Breeding.

One of the points in breeding that has far too little attention is the influence of the soil on the animals reared on the produce of that soil and the kindred influence of the climate. Yet to the careful student and observer, the food and the soil it grows on will be found to have a very marked influence on the quality of the animal that is fed. In this country Kentucky and its blue grass are by general consent coupled with blood as pregnant sources of the quality of that state. When we study the geographical, or rather the geological, features of the districts in the old country from which our best horses are brought, we get a good deal of light along the same line. Cumberland has a front rank reputation for the quality of the work horses it produces. The agricultural counties of the southeast of Scotland draw a great many of their best work horses from Cumberland, and it is promptly assumed that the predominance of Clydesdale blood is entitled to the credit for this undeniable superiority. But we find that geologically the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire and Galloway are very similar, and the soils that overlie them are noted for the feeding quality of the horses, cattle and sheep they produce.

Aberdeenshire is equally noted for the robust quality of the horses and cattle it produces, and though having a rather severe climate, we know that the Polled and Shorthorn cattle fed on the products of its soil are of the first rank in point of quality. No more powerful type of Clydesdale has ever been seen in Manitoba than Charming Charlie, for years champion of the breed at Winnipeg. He was a splendid example of the quality of the bone and muscle made from a soil in which granite is a basic ingredient.

Crossing to England, we find that the heaviest type of Shire horse has always been raised on the soil of Lincolnshire, which again is mostly the debris from the older rock deposits of Central England. But when quality of bone and muscle are in request, the little county of Derby, with its limestone foundation, is more than a match for the best county of England.

The writer was long ago familiar with the practice of the best judges of horses in the south of Scotland. They bought hundreds of young mares, the pick of the north midland counties of England, and took them into Scotland, selling them often as Clydesdales, which, as far as breed, type and quality were concerned, they really were. Lawrence Drew picked up many such mares in Derbyshire year after year, and got fancy prices for them, for they were well worth them.

Yorkshire has been equally famous for horses, cattle and sheep, and in its rocky uplands lie, we believe, the secret of their high quality.

As a foundation stock for the Border Leicester breed the flock of Lord Polwarth at Merton has for over a century maintained its reputation, and his Shorthorns and Clydesdales are not far from the same rank in point of quality. His two Border Rievers, Clyde and Shorthorn, have a high place, and those familiar with the geology of the district know that for stamina and feeding quality the boulder clay is as valuable as the rock formation. All over Scotland and the north of England the soil is recognized as a strong element in the after profit of the stock, and we here in Canada know, at least some of us do, the value of the Laurentian formation as a foundation soil for feeding quality.

In every one of the examples we have referred to the climate is twin influence to the soil, and we may confidently assume will continue to be so while the world lasts. Man himself is as susceptible to the same influences as the lower animals, but that aspect of the subject is a little outside of our field.

Now is the time to force the young pigs along.

PRIZE-WINNING
POLAND CHINA
And TAMWORTH Swine

One of the best herds in the Dominion for show and breeding. Show-ring record proves this assertion. Klondyke Gold Dust, 1458, and Hayfield Pride, 1980, the equal of any males East or West, used in this herd. Sows from the noted prize-winners, Manitoba Chief, 1221, Chief Radiant, 3883, Free Trade Sanders and other strains. 40 spring pigs for this season's trade. If you want a good show pig or a herd header, write. We have just as good as can be found East or West. Give us your order—we guarantee satisfaction. Prices reasonable.

W. L. TRANN - Crystal City, Man.

HOPE FARM
GALLOWAYS

The largest herd of Registered Galloways west of the Great Lakes. Send for catalogue to

T. M. CAMPBELL, Manager,
Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste.

D. McBETH, OAK LAKE, MAN.

BREEDER OF

Clydesdale Horses
AND
Shorthorn Cattle

I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale.

My shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon. John Dryden, of Brooklyn, Ont. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals.

Correspondence solicited. Prices right.

BULLS FOR SALE

The Canadian Land and Ranch Co., Ltd. have for sale

- 20 Shorthorn Bulls, 1 year old.
- 8 Hereford Bulls, 1 year old.
- 42 Galloway Bulls, 1 year old.
- 3 Galloway Bulls, 2 years old.

These animals have been bred by the above Company in the Northwest Territories, are all well-grown and acclimated. For particulars apply to

The Canadian Land and Ranch Co., Ltd.
CRANE LAKE, N.W.T.

FARMERS' LIVE STOCK EAR LABELS

\$1.50 per hundred and up. Send for circular and price list. Don't be afraid to send on your money, we will do the right thing with you. Keep my circular where you can find it when you are ready to order.

R. W. JAMES,
KING ST., BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

Thordale Stock Farm

24 SHORTHORN BULLS
30 " FEMALES

For sale. They are a good strong lot. Write to

JOHN S. ROBSON,
Manitou, Man.

SHORTHORNS.

An 1 four-year-old stock Bull. Guaranteed sure. Four young bulls of good quality and breeding from 8 to 23 months old. Also young and aged females of good breeding for sale.

JAS. CASKEY,
Tiverton, Ont.

When writing, mention this paper.

The Gold Standard Herd.



Spring Litters of March and April Pigs.

Now ready to ship. Good, lengthy, thrifty, well-marked fellows—the kind that please the buyer. Every mail bringing orders, and the indications are that the supply will not be equal to the demand. Jubilee Belt farrowed a fine litter of 14 on March 27th. If you want the big prolific Berkshires, order your pigs from Neepawa. Every pig sent out will be exactly as represented. Unrelated pairs and trios supplied. Correspondence solicited. Address,

J. A. MCGILL, - Neepawa, Man.

PURVES THOMSON,
PILOT MOUND, MAN.

Choice bred Shorthorns and registered Clydesdales. One yearling Stallion & some very choice mares and fillies for sale. One imported yearling Bull and also one Bull calf from Caithness, and a few good show heifers and young cows and heifer calves for sale from Caithness.

PEDIGREE COLLIE DOGS.

Scotch Collie (sable) dog pups, sired by Merlin, reserve puppy at Chicago in 1896. Fox Terrier puppies for sale in April, sired by Norfolk Bowler, brother of champion Victorious. Norfolk Bowler's service fee is \$20. All dogs eligible for registration.

W. J. LUMSDEN, - Hanlan, Man.

Shorthorns
SEVERAL BULL CALVES FOR
SALE

From seven months to one year old. Head of the herd, Lord Stanley 25th. Correspondence solicited.

Walter James - Rosser, Man.

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Two choice fall litters ready to ship—one from the 1st-prize yearling sow at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs in 1900. Also a few choice boars fit for service, and sows ready to breed. Address -

KING BROS., Wawanesa Man.

HOLSTEINS and
YORKSHIRES.

Pigs all ages. Orders booked for Spring delivery.

A. B. POTTER,
Montgomery, Assa.

War Horses Wanted

In the near future in large quantities, and the way to get the best is to breed your mares to the Thoroughbred horse

"GODDARD"

which will travel via Belmont, taking in Glenboro vicinity and returning by way of Stockton and Wawanesa. To see him is to fall in love with him. Parties from a distance bringing mares to the farm may leave them three weeks where they will be looked after.

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FARMS AND STOCK

For sale at all times. Apply to
H. R. KEYES, - Keyes, Man.

BULL-STRONG!
....PIG-TIGHT....

An Illinois farmer said that after harvest he had fully 200 bushels of loose oats on the ground that he could not secure any benefit from, because the fence around the field would not turn hogs. Figure the loss for yourself. He also said, all this would have been saved if he had used the Kitzelman Woven Wire Coiled Spring Fence, and the value would have gone a long ways towards paying cost of the fence. With the Duplex Machine any farmer can make it himself at the actual cost of the wire. Catalogue free for the asking.

C. G. DAVIS & CO.,
Box C-124, Freeman, Ont.

When writing, mention The Nor-West Farmer.

J. E. SMITH

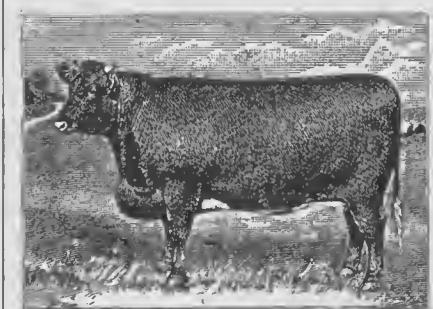
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3 GLYDESDALE STALLIONS

all prize-winners and fit to head any stud. Two of them imported from Scotland, three to six years of age. These stallions, all of good form, ample weight, good colors, and choice quality, were personally selected, and the best that money could buy. In order to make quick sales will be sold on very small margin. Intending purchasers of a good useful stallion would consult their own interests to inspect these stallions before buying. Also for sale FILLIES and MARES, all ages. SHORTHORNS—bulls, cows and heifers, all ages, sired by Lord Stanley II and Golden Measure (imp.). A useful lot of breeding Shorthorns can be seen at Smithfield. All are kept in breeding trim. Buyers in search of moderate-priced cattle should not fail to see them. Come and see the stock. You will find it just as represented, and prices right.

J. E. SMITH, Smithfield Ave., BRANDON.
Telephone 4, P.O. Box 274.

GOLD MEDAL FOR HOME BRED SHORTHORN HERD
IN 1899 AND 1900

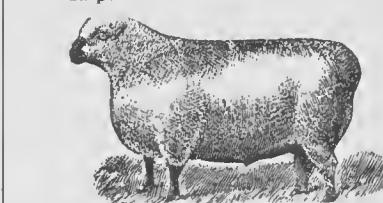


Young Bulls and Heifers for sale, sired by Noblemen (imported), Topaman's Duke and Topaman, champion bull at Winnipeg, Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1899.

This herd also won the Open Herd Prize against all comers and first for bull and two of his get. This is the Herd to buy from.

Berkshires and Yorkshires.
J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.

J. A. S. Macmillan,
Importer and Breeder of Pure-Bred



Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep.

Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Prices right. Terms easy. Full particulars on application. Apply P.O. Box 484, Brandon, Man.

Oak Grove Farm
SHORTHORNS,
YORKSHIRES,
WHITE P. ROCKS
FOR SALE

Number of choice heifers. Boars fit for service 10 and 12 months old. Winnipeg prize-winning sows due to farrow. Place your orders now. W. P. Rock cockerels and eggs for sale.

JAS. BRAY, Longburn, Man.

Herefords Headed by "Sir Ingleside 2nd," descended from the famous "Coractor." Ayrshires include many winners at leading Fairs.

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Mark Your Animals,

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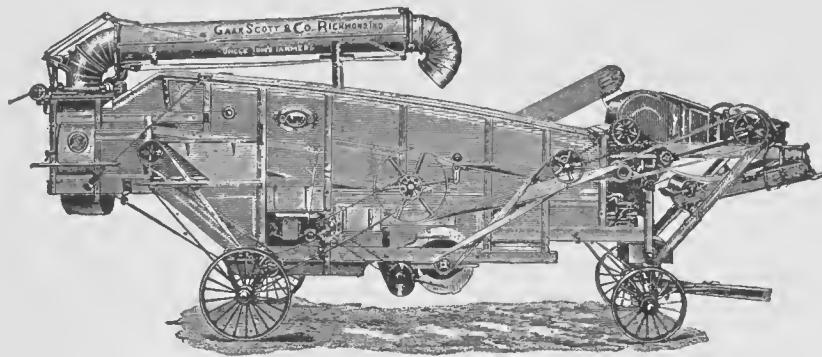
Famous Tattoo Ear Marker.
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Metal Ear Labels for all Live Stock.
We make six styles of Stock Marks, Buttons, Labels, etc. Send for Samples and Circulars. Mention this paper.
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The most perfect combination of Threshing Outfit in the World.



SEE SAMPLES

See what Manitoba users of above outfits have to say of them before you place your order for 1901.

GAAR, SCOTT & CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Fitting Beef Cattle for Show.

It takes time to get the fine animals that are to be seen at any first-class exhibition in the condition of bloom which is so much admired. It is a work that extends over many months and requires constant daily attention, not only in the quality of the food fed and the way it is fed, but also in the way of a daily grooming. The clean, silky skin of a show animal always represents a large expenditure of "elbow grease." Animals hurriedly fitted nearly always show evidence of it. At a recent meeting of the Pennsylvania Live Stock Breeders' Association, Jas. Blair gave the following outline of the way he fed his cattle for exhibition:—

The herd I showed last year were all my own breeding and were fed from early childhood. To attain quality and size in thick, smooth, evenly distributed, fleshy individuals and good useful breeding animals was always my aim. Their feed for roughage in winter was cut corn fodder and mixed clover and timothy hay, about four pounds of corn fodder to the oldest and in same proportion to the younger ones. This was first given them in morning and evening, then water, followed by a mixed feed of grain (ground), two parts by weight of corn, one part oats, one part wheat bran, about five quarts twice a day to oldest, and younger one in proportion to size and age. After this a pound or two of hay, and when hay was mostly timothy a little oil meal or roots was added to grain ration. About 10 a. m. they were let out in yard or lot, the stalls were thoroughly cleaned and liberally bedded with straw and a little hay placed in each stall. They were returned about noon. I will just add here that all droppings and soiled bedding were removed early in the morning and cattle brushed before going out. Some were tied with halters in roomy stalls, the largest had box stalls. The calves also had box stalls. All stalls had ground floors.

About March, as days got longer, they were started on grain at noon of little better than one-half amount of regular feed and increased soon to full feed, varying the amount more or less according to what they could digest well and be ready for next feed. Cows that were about to freshen were given less corn and more oats and bran, and also while in milk. For roughage in summer they had mixed hay, cut grass and green corn in their season, grass or corn being fed after grain in place of hay, all hay being given first, taking the place of the corn fodder in winter feeding. Cool days they were turned in a pasture lot, only being let in the stable to feed,

except in very hot weather, when they were stabled during the day and out at nights. Males and females were kept separate; large bulls were mostly turned in the yard at night and later in the season walked a mile or two in the early morning.

Calves were kept in stable in the daytime and were let have their mother's milk three times a day from the cow and let out at night to grass. As soon as they would eat grain they were given a little ground oats, oil meal and bran, and later cracked corn was added, never allowing them more than they would eat at any time, and giving the best attention not to over-feed, occasionally giving a little granulated hyposulphite of soda in feed. In day time a little nice clover hay or grass was fed them in the same way as given the older cattle. When warm, about every two weeks the cattle are thoroughly washed. First well lathered, working well into the hair with the hand, then using water applied with a sponge, and then rubbed dry. A little good sheep dip added to water is good in fly time.

The stable windows in summer are kept darkened and ventilation is arranged so the air passes over and up from them.

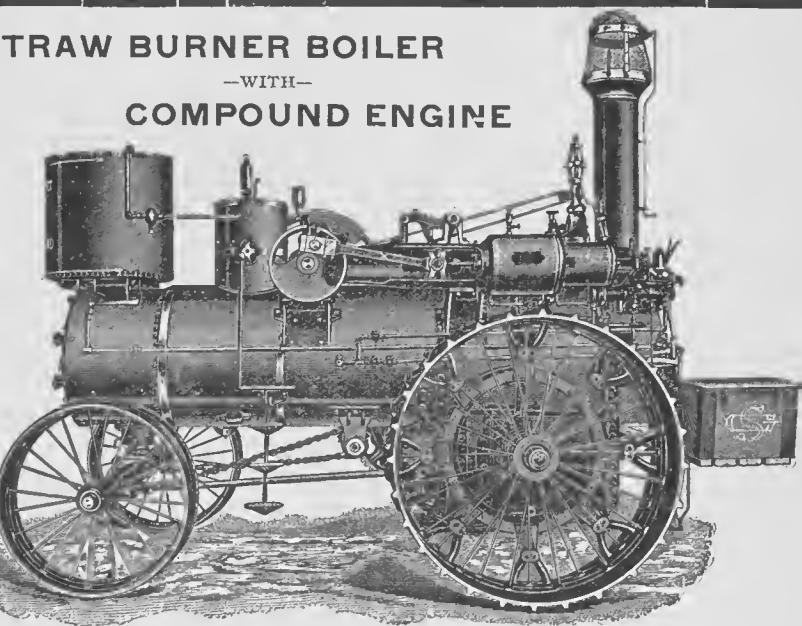
By constant care and kindness at all times, feeding regularly and keeping in same stall and turning in same lot at same time each day, going among them in a quiet manner, using the same words and tone every time in feeding, cleaning or leading, I find I soon get their confidence and they are easily controlled, and contented, reliable animals on exhibition or on the farm.

Return-Flue-Fire-Box

STRAW BURNER BOILER

—WITH—

COMPOUND ENGINE



Transfer Agents, JOHNSTON & STEWART

Improved vs. Unimproved Animals.

The point taken up for discussion by Professor Curtiss, whose views were summarized in our last issue, promises to lead to some wholesome discussion. Professor Shaw, whose articles on the same subject evoked the remarks of Professor Curtiss, has formulated in the Breeders' Gazette the following three propositions as embodying the essence of all he has to say on the question:—

1. That increased digestive and assimilative powers are transmissible in domestic animals like all other characteristics and qualities. 2. That, as a result of this, animals to be grown for meat when properly bred, properly selected and properly cared for, will make more pounds of meat in a given time and from a given amount of food than animals unimproved. 3. That, as a further result of such inheritance, animals of the improved types will possess a greater weight at a reasonably early maturity on a given amount of food than animals of the unimproved type, similarly fed.

In our opinion, healthy digestion as an element of value in breeding stock, has had much less attention given it in the past than its importance merits. Not only the general public, but men who claim to be skilled breeders, go into the show ring and criticize the points of a breeding animal without bestowing any thought on the manner of feeding that has led up to the condition they admire. In every sale and show ring we find that condition tells, but hardly any one thinks it worth while to ask by what means that condition has been attained. But when a buyer has been allured by the result of skilful "fitting" for show purposes into offering a fancy price for the prize winner, and goes on to use him he finds as hundreds before him have found that the "fitting" instead of qualifying his high-priced sire for great future usefulness has done perhaps a good deal to spoil him. That condition is generally the result of pampering and forced feeding and not, as it should be, the product of hearty and vigorous digestion of plain, wholesome food.

It is this faculty of taking the greatest possible value out of the food put before it that should be, next to good form, the main element in the value of every breeding animal. Carelessness or ignorance on this point on the part of the owner and feeder is responsible for the ignominious failure and frequent extinction of some of the most aristocratic families of Shorthorns in particular. And it is perhaps one of the best points in favor of the Aberdeenshire Shorthorns now so much in vogue that their

breeders have been so careful to build up constitution by means of simple food and regular exercise as they were to secure desirable individuals from which to breed. Show stock have been, as a rule, short lived and poor breeders, mainly because their feeding and management have sinned against these fundamental requirements. Stamina means healthy flesh in combination with, and as a natural result of, healthy parentage. Healthy, hearty digestion is both cause and effect to those wholesome and valuable conditions.

The production of milk is a matter very much parallel to the production of beef. It is a point very well established that there is a very wide difference in the amount and quality of the milk made from the very same kinds and amounts of feed, due, as we firmly believe, to the different digestive powers of different animals. The skilled buyer relies very much on the handling of the beast he buys as a test of its power to make profit. The numerous feeding experiments made at stations fully confirm this old established criterion of value and good handling and good digestion are found in practice to be very closely allied. As Prof. Shaw very pertinently says, it takes the skill of a master to properly interpret such experiments. When two such master teachers as Professors Shaw and Curtiss undertake to work on such a question, there is much promise of light for every student who cares to follow the discussion, and we hope by and by to put before our readers some valuable features of the very vital principles underlying this question.

Some sheep owners claim that a goat in a flock of sheep will protect them against dogs.

The Advanced Registry of the Dominion Holstein-Friesian Association seems to be popular with the breeders of the black and white, for from the 1st to the 16th of May, 32 cows were recorded.

Don't forget to dip the sheep after the wool is taken off, to kill the ticks, and the lambs should have a dipping later when the ticks have had a chance to leave the ewes and gather on the lambs.

In response to the request of the Western Stock Growers' Association for free blackleg vaccine, the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has made arrangements to supply western stockmen with blackleg vaccine at cost. Dr. J. C. Hargreaves, Medicine Hat, has charge of the distribution, and has been appointed travelling inspector also, to go wherever wanted in the Territories.

PILES Cured Easy.

Archie Birkett, Ionia, Mich.: "I had to quit work on account of piles. I suffered terribly all the time. Two applications from a 50 cent box of Pyramid Pile Cure cured me completely. All drug-gists sell it. Book on Piles, causes and cures mailed free, Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich."

Choosing a Beef Bull.

The necessity of reaching wise decisions in his work upon the farm is realized and appreciated by every farmer and in no sphere of his work is his decision fraught with such far-reaching influences as when he chooses a bull to mate with his cows. It is equally important whether his herd be large or small, pure bred or grade, or whether it consists of a solitary cow. The influence of his choice is far-reaching in that it continues for generations and if a mistake is made many years of careful work are required to undo it.

It is not the intention of this article to deal with pedigree, masculinity, potency, temper and other points that come up for consideration in the choice of a bull, but to consider the question from the practical standpoint of the relation the bull bears to the demands of the market for the best cuts of beef. Some people seem to think that so long as a bull has a pedigree he is all right to breed from, no matter what his form is like. This is a great mistake and if the true idea underlying the choice of a bull were well understood farmers would make much more rapid progress in developing their herds and in grafting upon them the good qualities now possessed by our best cattle.

The object in keeping beef cattle is to have them convert the raw products of the farm into choice juicy beef for the butcher in the shortest time and at the greatest profit. All animals are not equally profitable in their production of beef, i.e., in their ability to lay on flesh rapidly from the food fed them, neither do they always lay it on in the places which the butchers find make their most valuable cuts. Therefore in our work of beef production we must consult the butcher as to what he wants in the beef steers we sell him and then if possible secure these qualities in the sire we mate with our cows. The introduction of slaughter tests at the fat stock shows has been of great benefit, because it has let the breeder see what style of an animal the butchers consider the best. So long as breeders judge fat animals there is always danger that their prejudices will carry them astray; but when butchers do the judging we are more likely to get the best animal from their point of view.

To more clearly understand what is wanted the accompanying chart is given showing the outline of an animal marked into divisions and each marked with the price which these sections have been selling for on the Winnipeg retail market. The chart represents a steer of about 1,300 lbs., and the weights of only one side are given. A glance at it shows at once that the sections which bring the most money are all along the back and the hind quarters. In fact, over 35 per cent. of the dressed weight of an ordinary animal is found in the parts marked "ribs," "porterhouse" and "sirloin," and over 52 per cent. of the value. How very important then that the sire, where beef production is the object sought, should possess in a marked degree a high development in these sections. But is it not the case that many of the sires in use are notably deficient in these places? If that is the case cannot it be seen that it is a serious loss to use such animals as sires and that a farmer would be further ahead to pay a little higher price for a bull possessing these desired qualities in a superior degree. Further, each generation such sires are used in a herd fixes these qualities more firmly, and on the other hand, the same is equally true of inferior sires and the greater the labor of undoing it.

By studying the chart it can be more clearly seen why the shoulders of the sire should be well covered, especially the lower part where the big joint is; also why the "crops," as the space behind the shoulder is called, should be well filled with flesh, smooth and even with the rest of the body, not slack as is so often the case. We see, too, why his ribs should have a deep

coating of flesh. This thickness of flesh should be deepest at the backbone and be carried as far down the ribs as possible. It is easy to see now why a well sprung rib is wanted, as it gives a broader back and is more apt to have a deeper covering of flesh. Smoothness of outline, however, does not always mean depth of flesh, for some sires have only a thin covering of flesh over their ribs although they may look equally as well fleshed. A notable instance of this kind occurred some years ago in the Winnipeg show ring. Two bulls were competing for sweepstakes, one a roan, the other a red. Both looked equally well from the ring side, if anything the red had the best of it. The award went to the roan and people could not understand it. But an examination of the two animals with the hand revealed the fact that the red one had only a very thin covering of flesh, the length of his ribs could be followed one after the other right up to within six inches of the backbone, and his loin also was bare of flesh. Although a handsome looking bull and the first choice of many, yet he was a very deceiving one and a poor one for a farmer to use, because he did not carry his flesh in the most valuable places, and would, therefore, never make a valuable animal for the block. He would be likely to throw stock having the same faults. The roan bull, on the other hand, while not quite so handsome in appearance, carried a wonderfully good coating of flesh all along his back and down his

able cut in a carcass. This shows how necessary are smooth haunch bones and a level covering of flesh, which should be carried well back toward the tail. It shows, too, why the pin bones—those on each side of the tail—should be wide apart and the tail-piece low set. This conformation admits of the most flesh being carried. When the pin bones are close together the tail-piece is shoved up and a conformation presented that can never carry as great a weight of flesh.

In the "round" it is important that the flesh be carried well down, both behind and at the side, and that the twist be well filled. This closes our review of the most important parts.

But little need be said about the underline. It is cheap meat at the best and butchers do not want any more of it than they can help. There is a certain class of animals, however, which have a tendency to lay on flesh in these places. Those whose ribs droop quickly away from the backbone, and have all the spring below. They have no room on their backs for flesh because it is like the ridge of a house, so they load it up on the underline. The steers of dairy breeds frequently do this. It has often been said that butchers were unreasonable in their prejudice against this class of beef animals. The one controlling factor with them is the utility of the carcass of beef the animal makes. If the carcass has not got the necessary amount of valuable meat on it and is loaded with cheap meat, the butchers

A Stallioner's Experiences.

In a recent issue of The Breeders' Gazette the owner of a stallion reviews his experience in that line of business, running over two seasons. That experience is so full of suggestion that we make a careful synopsis of his communication. He found, to begin with, that of 84 mares served by his horse the year before, while in the hands of a very good groom, he had not been able to collect for more than half the number of mares served. Almost every mare over twelve years old that had not been bred before, was not with foal, and with rare exceptions he thereafter refused to take that kind of mares. Even younger mares that were not clean inside he also refused, and his after experience supported this decision.

Then he found serious trouble from the rule that there should be no payment unless the colt was strong enough to stand up and suck. In actual practice it was found that weakness in the colt was generally due to bad management of the mare. Many of them were spoiled by getting too heating food, such as corn. Others were kept standing idle, often in a common stall, and for want of the stamina in the mother which hearty exercise would have produced, the colt was feeble. Some colts that came rather weak were given a tablespoonful of whiskey and a raw egg, which gave them strength to suck, and after that they did well enough.

Next year he travelled the horse himself, and was glad to find that the colts left by him in the six previous seasons had made a good name for him and were fully appreciated, not only by their breeders, but by would-be purchasers. Before starting he had fed the horse food rich in protein, such as oats, bran and sound hay, with moderate exercise. The horse was rather headstrong at first, but a week of hard travel toned him down. He travelled forty days, getting 115 mares, of which close up to 90 are safe in foal. Some of the failures may be charged to the age of the mares served. He rarely served more than three mares in one day. He also found that young, sweet grass is one of the very best physics and one of the best things to give a mare in preparation for breeding.

We think this man's points are well worth noting by owners both of mares and stallions. He also mentions that, after considerable thought, he has invested in an artificial impregnator, and will use it for mares otherwise difficult to get in foal.

Weed Poisoning among Sheep.

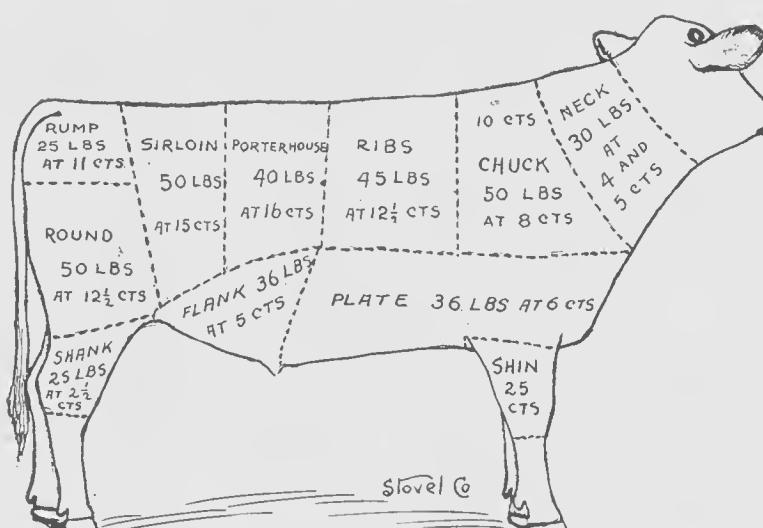
For some years the sheep ranchers around Maple Creek have suffered more or less loss among their flocks from weed poisoning during the spring or early summer months. The Territorial Department of Agriculture has in the bulletin recently issued by it pointed to Purple Larkspur as the likeliest of the various poisonous plants to be the cause of this form of poisoning and recommends atropine sulphate in weak solution as an antidote. We are glad to be able to report that this remedy has this spring been tried with success by Martin Bros., whose ranche is 15 miles southwest of Maple Creek. Their flock numbers over 3,500 grown sheep, and their loss last year from this cause reached well up to 100 head. This year they have used four grains of atropine sulphate in one fluid ounce of water and administered by hypodermic injection from 20 to 40 minims to any sheep found showing symptoms of poison. This solution has been found very handy for the shepherd to carry and apply, one injection given promptly after the appearance of the symptoms being all that is found necessary. Apparently the greatest danger is at the early stage of the plant's growth, perhaps because at that stage it is found most palatable.

cannot possibly pay the same money for it that they do for good animals.

A study of the chart thus reveals what the butcher is looking for and the farmer will make a wise decision when he chooses his sires in conformity with the demands of the market. The loss to this country through carelessness or indifference in regard to the sire placed at the head of the herd amounts to many thousands of dollars every year. The bull is said to be half the herd—yet how few seem to realize it. How often a man will be seen to take his cows past an excellent bull in order to save 50c. in the service fee and use a much inferior sire. The saving effected in that way means a loss of from ten to twenty times the amount saved when the progeny comes to be marketed. Because the lapse of time is so great between the service and the marketing of the result of that service the connection is lost, but it would be well if the intimate relation between the two could always be remembered. We believe if farmers rightly understood these matters they would see it to their interests to use the very best sires procurable, as the choice of the bull used in the herd determines in a large measure whether a man makes a success or a failure of his work.

It is not a wise plan to allow the rain to run with the sheep all of the time.

Of all animals on the farm the sheep is credited as being the best weed eater.



ribs, the length of which could not be followed more than half way up the side. This was not fat put on for show purposes, but a natural wealth of flesh which made him a valuable animal from a butcher's point of view, and which after all is the true one for every farmer breeding beef cattle to breed to. Every farmer has seen the same thing in his own yard. A butcher will offer \$5.00 more for one animal than another which you think equally as good. His eye and hand have been trained to detect the weak and good points of an animal and value them accordingly. When selling a bunch of fat cattle, it is always a good plan, if possible, to have the buyer place a value on each one, and point out the reason why he makes a difference, if he does.

Behind the division marked "ribs" is that from which the "porterhouse" steak is obtained. It is that part of a carcass of beef which brings the most money. How important, then, that in the sire this region should be well covered with flesh. Yet here is just where most of our sires are deficient. Feeding won't put on flesh in this place unless the animal has had the tendency to do so bred into his nature. In choosing a bull, therefore, to place at the head of your herd, see that he possesses a deep covering of natural flesh over the loin and back ribs. There is more room for improvement in this point than almost any other place in the animal.

Back of the "porterhouse" cut is that of the "sirloin," the next most val-

BASEBALLS.



Our Baseballs are equal to any in the market. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. Postage 5c. extra on each ball.

No. 1. The boy's "Boss Ball," 2-piece sheepskin cover, well made and a good serviceable ball—the best ball on the market for the price.

10c. each.

No. 2. King of the Field. 20c. each.

No. 3. King of the Diamond. 50c. each.

No. 4. Amateur. 60c. each.

No. 5. Professional. 80c. each.

No. 6. League—made of the best material and warranted to last a full game without losing its shape. \$1.50 each.

Baseball Bats.

These can only be sent by Express—or by freight with other goods. They cannot be forwarded by mail.

No. 7. Youth's Asb, black end. 15c. each.

No. 8. Black end, antique, white ash. 40c. each.

No. 9. Black end, willow. 50c. each.

No. 10. League, highest quality. \$1.00 each.

Sporting or Running Shoes.



Made with navy blue canvas tops and rubber bottoms. Good value. Postage 10c. to 15c. per pair extra.

Men's, sizes 6 to 10 65c. per pair.

Boys', sizes 1 to 5 50c. per pair.

Youth's, sizes 11 to 13 45c. per pair.

Children's, sizes 6 to 10 40c. per pair.

(No $\frac{1}{2}$ sizes.)



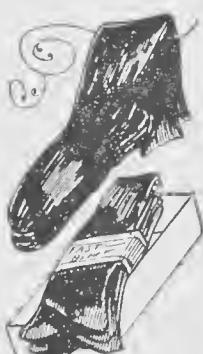
Ladies' Hosiery

Ladies' Hose, medium weight, cotton, plain, TAN color, good value.

20c. per pair.
By mail, 5c. extra.

Ladies' BLACK Cotton Hose, guaranteed absolutely fast color, ribbed, full fashioned, extra spliced heels and toes, good wearing hose. 35c. per pair. By mail 5c. extra.

Men's Socks.



Men's Half Hose, cotton, medium weight, salmon or brown colored mixtures, cleared seams—imported direct from England—remarkably good socks at the price.

15c. per pair.
By mail 3c. extra.

Men's Half Hose, light cashmere, fast black, seamless, spliced heels and toes, well shaped, English make.

25c. per pair.
By mail 3c. extra.

Men's Heavy Cashmere Socks, seamless, fast black, spliced heels and toes, very fine quality.

45c. per pair.
By mail 5c. extra.

Mascot Pipe Cover

Most convenient and satisfactory pipe cover obtainable. So constructed that it will fit any pipe.

Price by mail, post paid, to any address, 10 cents each.

WE BID FOR YOUR BUSINESS.

ON the merit of our goods. We believe that you will get from us better articles at a given price than from your local dealer or from any other catalogue house. In any case, if you are not satisfied with your purchase from us, **your money will be cheerfully refunded**, when goods are returned in saleable condition. You, therefore, run no risk whatever.

We sell goods only when ordered through the mails. Our advertisements and price lists are our only salesmen.

We can supply you with anything you need, whether to eat, wear or use. Should it be an unusual article you require, and we do not keep it in stock, we will obtain it for you, or at least spare no effort to do so. **Do not be afraid to entrust your wants to us.** No order is too large for us to fill, no enquiry or transaction too trivial to ensure prompt and courteous attention.

We are not infallible: we may make mistakes—everybody makes them. If we do, write us about it; write good-naturedly if you can, although we will do what is right anyway. Do not be unjust and tell your friends and neighbors without giving us a fair chance to correct our errors. We are but human. Think of some of the blunders you have made in your time.

You will find notices of some of our wares on other pages of this magazine. Read them carefully. You'll find almost every item a money-saving one to you. Fresh, interesting news will appear regularly in every issue.

The fact of our advertisements appearing in this magazine is a **guarantee of our reliability**, since The Nor-West Farmer insert none but those of responsible parties.

The F. O. Maber Company,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

SEE ORDER SHEET ON BACK.

THE BRASS BAND CLARION.



This instrument has a wonderfully powerful tone when played in the ordinary way, and a most pleasing effect can be obtained by placing the fingers over the caps or organ pipes. The tone can be regulated in the same manner as in playing the flute, producing correct imitations of trumpet calls, church organs, etc. "Ten holes, 20 reeds. Nickel, pipe-shaped covers. 30c. each. By mail 5c. extra.

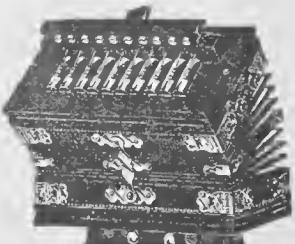
HOHNER HARMONICAS.



No. 1. Ten single holes, 20 reeds, heavy nickel covers. 30c. each. By mail 5c. extra.
No. 2. Ten double holes, 40 reeds, nickel sides. 50c. each. By mail 5c. extra.
No. 3. Ten double holes, 40 reeds, "full concert," heavy nickel covers, fine quality. 75c. each. By mail 5c. extra.

ACCORDIONS

Every one of these instruments is made of thoroughly-seasoned materials, put together in such a way that it will not leak wind and is perfectly tuned.



No. 1. Mahogany frames. Nickel corners and clasps, double bellows, open action, 10 keys, 2 stops, 1 set of reeds. \$1.75 each.

No. 2. Ebonized frames, nickel corners and clasps, nickel ornaments in frame, open action, 10 keys, 2 stops, 2 sets of reeds. \$2.00 each.

No. 3. Ebonized mouldings, double bellows, nickel corners and clasps, German silver reeds, open nickel keys and fancy gilt borders, 10 keys, 2 stops, 2 sets of reeds. \$3.25 each.



An entirely new invention in the Harmonica line, which is beyond question one of the most remarkable ever made in mouth organs. It consists of a combination of a regular Clover Harmonica and metal phone as shown in illustration. This phone enables the player to produce various effects, from the soft tremolo to the full sonorous tones of the organ. It gives an excellent volume of music, increasing it just as the metal horn of a phonograph amplifies the different sounds. The phone is attached to Harmonica by metal clamps, and can be detached instantly. The player operates it same as an ordinary mouth organ, but places right hand over open end of phone, and by moving the hand produces the pleasing effects above mentioned.

65c. each; by mail 10c. extra.

PIPE CLEANERS

Made of short bristles fastened to a thin wire. Will clean any pipe thoroughly and quickly. Put up in bunches of 12. 5c. per bunch.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

The Medicine Hat cattle ranchers have dispensed with their spring round-up.

D. Cannon, Minnedosa, Man., is offering a Hereford bull for sale in this issue. See page 316.

W. Lynch, Westbourne, has sold an especially good bull, Village Leader, by Village Hero, to Phillips Bros., Battle Lake Ranch, Asker, Alta.

W. R. Stewart, Meadow Creek, Alta., has just gone west with a train load of stockers, principally heifers from Ontario.

C. Blair, Maple Creek, has planted several hundreds of trees of different varieties on his ranch, 13 miles north of the town.

The Canadian Land and Ranch Co. have imported 1,000 stockers from Ontario to place on their Crane Lake ranch.

Wm. Stothers, the large rancher and Shorthorn breeder of Graburn, Assa., has been confined to the Calgary hospital for the past month or two.

The Farmer is sorry to report the sudden death of the well known Clydesdale stallion, Erskine Lad, from a severe attack of indigestion. He was owned by Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon, and was in fine form and ready for another season's work.

Volume XXIII. of the Clydesdale Stud Book of Great Britain and Ireland has just been issued. It comes uniform with the other volumes of the record and contains the pedigrees of stallions from No. 10,951 to 11,234 and mares from 14,124 to 14,461.

John Black, of Morden, recently purchased the young bull, Lord Roberts, 37,964, from John S. Gibson, Meadow Bank Farm, Morden, Man. This bull won first prize at the Morden exhibition last season. He has done well since and if well cared for will be a credit to his breeder.

Oscar Palmer, one of the new settlers at Lacombe, Alta., has brought in 24 head of pure bred Herefords from his old home in Nebraska. He expects to carry on a somewhat large business in Hereford breeding. Some of the stock which one of our representatives saw on the cars en route were of the right stamp.

Quite a number of timber wolves have been killed in and about the Cypress Hills the past winter and spring. Henry Leitch, of Graburn, killed four pups and an immense dog-wolf (the latter being chased about seven miles and killed after taking refuge in a stable). Another man named Benson killed seven young ones.

E. T. Peter, Souris, has purchased Lots 1 and 2, St. Andrew's, and has moved to his new home. He reports a large inquiry for stock, but having sold all his Hereford bulls and being away from home, some of these inquirers were not answered. He is taking some of his stock with him and expects to be at Winnipeg Industrial again this year. His new post office will be Parkdale.

At Chicago on May 22nd an 8-year-old Hereford cow and her heifer calf brought \$5,000 at auction. One new buyer made the running, picking up one 2-year-old female at \$1,900 and three more at \$1,000 each. At the same sale one bull made \$1,200 and at the close it was found 66 females had made an average of \$410. The 32 bulls offered averaged \$205.

R. McLennan, Moropano, writes: "My stock bull, Sir Coliu Campbell (imp.), is growing into a massive fellow and is losing none of his fine handling qualities. I have sold six bulls to R. G. Spofford, of Port Arthur, Ont., and a young cow, Cleora 5th of Lakeside, in calf to Sir Coliu, to Walter Mabon, Rocheberry, Man. This is the fifth time that Mr. Mabon has bought Shorthorns from Lakeside."

Martin Flynn, a well-known Iowa breeder of Shorthorns, recently sold 48 head of Shorthorns at Des Moines, Iowa, and got the very satisfactory average of \$346 for 41 females and \$170 for 7 bulls. H. F. Brown, of Minneapolis, paid \$1,035 for a Canadian-bred 3-year-old, Minnie Benson, and her calf. Another cow and calf made \$1,000, the calf, eight days old, making \$400. Mr. Flynn's reputation as a breeder stands very high.

We have pretty frequently of late reported very satisfactory sales of young breeding stock made in the States, occasionally very high figures being paid, but the females having the best of it. But last week this demand seems to have got a rather severe check. Two successful firms got up a sale of Shorthorn bulls at Omaha and over 80 head were offered. Half of the number were sold at \$50 to \$200 and the rest had to be held over and sold at the same depressed scale of prices, making a total average of \$33 per head. These were mostly taken up for Montana ranchmen.

Wm. Chalmers, Hayfield, Man.: "My stock have come through the winter in good shape, though not in quite as good trim as in former years. I have nine calves and a

few more to come yet. Banks o' Don, the imported bull, is doing well. I have made a number of good sales of bulls and heifers, making a clearing of 14 head. Among others Aberdeen 2nd, 21,643, to Edward Smith, Riversdale, Assa., who made no mistake in his selection of a sire to start a Shorthorn herd. I have yet two bulls about one year old for sale; also some heifers in calf to Banks o' Don."

John Ramsay, Priddis, Alta., in sending a change of advertisement for next issue, writes: "The five Shorthorn bull calves I have for sale are good ones. They take after their sire, Trout Creek Hero, and are low-set and blocky. I intended having out a show herd this year, but I moved on to a new place this spring and had no stables up, and as the Calgary fair is to be held in July this year, I have not got time now to get them in condition. We had a very cold, backward spring here, but the cattle are doing well now. I may take Trout Creek Hero to the Calgary fair. He is proving himself a getter of good calves."

J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont., writes: "My horses, cattle and sheep have all wintered well. Sales have been good and prices somewhat advanced. Some of the most important sales to your country are the great Clydesdale stallion, King of the Clydes, to Hon. Thos. Greenway, Crystal City, Man. Manager Yule, after inspecting the leading Clydesdale studs of Ontario, visited our farm and soon wanted him to take west. King of the Clydes is, without a doubt, one of the very best Clydesdale stallions in Canada. His winnings are sufficient evidence. He has only been shown three times at Toronto, and won first prize each time, competing against the foremost horses of the country, among which was Cloth of Gold. King of the Clydes beat a son of Baron's Pride, a horse which has a wonderful reputation as a sire of show ring winners. He has won several other first prizes at local shows and takes with him to his new home a record equalled by few and surpassed by none. This horse has weight and quality combined and his foals are coming exceptionally good. To A. J. McArthur, Calgary, goes the imported Shire stallion Bahaiion Vulcan. Mr. McArthur gets in this a big little horse by the renowned old champion of English show rings, Vulcan. Bahaiion Vulcan has capital legs and is a great sire, as the first prize foal in the Shire class at Toronto last fall was sired by him. Mr. McArthur also purchased two choice bred Shorthorn bulls, Captain Kenny, a roan by imported Prime Minister and out of a pure Scotch cow; also Prince of Thistletown, a pure Scotch of the Clementina family, and sired by Prime Minister. These are good bulls and bred so that any Shorthorn breeder can use them easily. Our flock of Leicesters are looking after themselves in the fields and it is quite a relief to get them out of the barns. We have the best bunch of lambs we ever raised, but somewhat younger. Part of them are by Try Me, the ram which won first prize at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1899. Our flock numbers about 100, among which are the Chicago winners, and we can supply either show stock or breeding sheep to intending purchasers."

Wm. Sharman, Souris, as representative of the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association, is shipping four carloads of pure bred cattle from Manitoba breeders to western ranchers as follows:—One Ayrshire bull and heifer from Steel Bros., Glenboro, to A. J. Lovelidge, Grenfell, Assa.; two Galloway bulls from H. Waller, Carberry, to Richardson & Gillis, Rush Lake, Asea.; one Polled Angus bull from J. Turner, Carroll, to Thos. Houston, Edmonton, Alta.; Herefords as follows: One bull, from J. E. Marples, Delcav, to John Wilcox, Lamerton, Alta.; one bull from W. Sharman, Souris, to Jas. Tough, Edmonton, Alta.; one bull from W. Sharman to R. Wilson, Caron, Assa.; two bulls from W. Sharman to Jas. A. Gaff, Maple Creek, Assa.; one bull from J. H. Havenor, Souris, to G. & B. Spring-Rice, Pense, Assa.; one bull from J. Wallace, Cartwright, to J. Batty, Saddle Lake, Alta.; one bull from J. Dohm, Souris, to W. J. Shannon, Medicine Hat, Assa. Shorthorns as follows: One bull from W. Lynch, Westbourne, to Chas. B. Phillips, Asker, Alta.; from J. H. Kinnear & Sons, Souris, and James McFadden, Methven, one bull each to George Jaques, Lamerton, Alta.; one bull from D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson, to T. R. Miles, Livingstone, Alta.; two bulls from A. Stevenson, Wakopa, to F. S. Blake, Livingstone, Alta.; one bull from A. Stevenson to James Wilson, Innisfail, Alta.; two bulls from H. O. Ayearst, Middlechurch, to Jno. O. McKay, Wetaskiwin, Alta.; one bull from A. Graham, Pomeroy, to Jno. Robertson, Kinistino, Sask.; one bull from J. G. Barron, Carberry to Geo. Richardson, Saskatoon, Sask.; one bull from J. G. Barron to J. J. Caswell, West Saskatoon, Sask.; one bull from J. Connon, Cypress River, to Albert E. Dunn, Aldina, Sask.; three bulls from R. L. Lang, Oak Lake; one hull from Thos. Speers, Oak Lake; one bull from Geo. Gordon, Oak Lake; one bull from Wm. Chambers, Oak Lake; one bull from Francis Noble, Wawanesa; one bull from D. M. Stewart, Russell, all to W. J. Shanoun, Medicine Hat, Assa.; one hull from J. H. Kinnear & Son, Souris; two cows and calves from D. M. Stewart, Russell; two cows and calf from R. J. Phinn, Moosomin, Assa., all to J. Clark, Jr., Crowfoot, Alta.; three bulls from R. J. Phinn, Moosomin; three bulls from Wm. Iretton, Moosomin; one bull from B. J. Foxhall, Brandon Hills, to the Prince-Kerr Ranch Co., Calgary.

William Martin, of Hope Farm, St. Jean, is keeping things pretty lively in the Galloway business. In February last he bought

THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

Marchmont Stock Farm.

Scotch-bred SHORTHORNS

OF
MINA, MISSIE, ROSEBUD, WIMPLE,
DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, JEALOUSY
And other well-known popular Scotch trikes.

"Prince Alpine" (imp.) got by "Emancipator" (6544) at the head of the herd, assisted by "Crown Jewel 16th," first-prize winner at Toronto, '97-'98.

3 YEARLING BULLS 12 BULL CALVES

FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICES.

7 miles north of Winnipeg.
Telephone No. 1004 B.

W. S. LISTER, Middlechurch P. O.

Prairie Home Stock Farm.

SHROPSHIRE AND CLYDESDALES.



JUNE OFFERING

Orders taken for
Spring Pigs.

Shorthorn herd headed by "Judge," 23419, imported "Jubilee," 28858, and "Grandeur." The females are rich in the blood of most famous families. Ayrshire herd headed by "Surprise of Burnside." Females of the highest quality from the best strains. Yorkshire herd headed by "Oak Lodge Mighty 7th," and a recent importation of the approved bacon type from D. C. Flatt, with a large herd of females of the choicest breeding. Berkshire herd headed by "Victor," bred by Teasdale, sweepstakes boar at Winnipeg and Brandon last year, with 30 breeding sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome.

THOS. GREENWAY, Proprietor.

JAS. YULE, Manager, CRYSTAL CITY.

seven young cattle in Scotland, which, after spending the necessary three months in quarantine, have just passed through Winnipeg, where they were seen by a representative of The Farmer. They comprise a 2-year-old bull, Mackenzie of Lochenkit (7,382), hired by John McCormick, Lochenkit, Dalbeattie. This bull has a lot of quality and was much admired at home by good judges. In Mr. Martin's hands he will make his mark in due time. His record at home is a rather enviable one. He was second at the Highland Society's show at Stirling in 1900, first at Kircudbright and Newton Stewart and smaller shows. He has all the marks of being an easy feeder and will, we are pretty confident, make a big mark here. The females are all but one 2-year-olds. Miss Tidy, 15,970, is a grandly finished heifer with choice pedigree running back through Tarbreach, Castlemilk and Drumlanrig. All of these heifers are from the best lines of breeding and are individually up to the mark. One yearling is big for her age and should come out in grand shape in her new home. Mr. Martin recently shipped west a car of young bulls that will yet do credit to the breed. Most notable of the lot is imported Waterloo (7,558), which stood at the head of the Hope Farm herd last fall. He was bought by W. H. McIntyre, banker, of Salt Lake City, to head a herd of pure bred females which that gentleman has brought in from the south to his ranch at Lethbridge. The younger bulls of this consignment, 29 in all, went to Poplar Point, Brandon, Medicine Hat and Macleod. Most of them were bred at Hope Farm and were of the deep, thick, heavy fleshing type that is bound to leave its mark anywhere. The breeding herd at St. Jean is now a large one, and its prospects are brighter than ever before. Besides the new herd MacKenzie, already referred to, there are Mogul of Wavertree, 14,976, third at Chicago Interstate Fair and first of his class at Minnesota and Iowa State Fairs last year. This grand young bull is by Speculator of Dundee, which was best bull, any age, at Illinois and Minnesota State Fairs in 1895 and again in 1896. He has sired more prize winners than any bull of the breed now on this continent. A younger bull that will also be used is Sweeper of Wavertree, by Hensol, and tracing back through Crusader to some of the best blood of the breed. Hensol is a well-known bull further south and a worthy rival of Speculator as a sire of show stock.

Sheep have excellent digestions and utilize food to the fullest degree.

Sheep are the only animals that do not exhaust the land upon which they feed.

Make mutton an object but put just as much wool on the backs of sheep as possible.

Unless very hungry, a sheep will not eat out of a trough that has been fouled by its own feet or in any manner.

There has been some loss from abortion among sheep on our western ranges this spring.

STOCKERS FOR SALE.

450 HEAD of Stockers now on ranch at Granburn. Over 300 yearling Steers, 75 two-year-old Steers, and the remainder heifers, chiefly one year old. Also 3 bulls of different ages, one registered Shorthorn, the others are Shorthorn grades. Address all communications to

FAWCETT BROS., Graburn, N.W.T.
Via Maple Creek.

The State Agricultural College of Missouri found that on blue grass sward 3,248 pounds pulled as easily on three-inch tires as 2,000 pounds on 1½-inch tires. The saving of draft is not the only advantage of wide tires, for narrow tires cut ruts that can be seen across the fields for a whole season.

The Speight Wagon Co., Markham, Ont., have issued a handsome little booklet of their 20th century farm and freight wagons, contractors' dump carts and sleighs. The points of superiority claimed for these goods is their simplicity of construction, combined with strength, lightness and durability. Their Perfection bolster spring, which goes on the bolster under the wagon box, transforming an ordinary wagon into a spring wagon, meets with general favor.

A Prince Edward Island Pig.

Galt, Ont., May 7, 1901.

Last spring I bought a pig from a P. E. Island boat that came in here. In a day or so I found that there was something wrong with it. It would root its food out of the dish and waste everything that it was given to eat. I began giving it Herbageum, with the result that after two days my pig would eat its food up clean with a relish, and appeared to be quite contented.

On weighing, I found that it had gained over 1½ lbs. per day during the summer, and it was admitted by all to be the best pig raised in the neighborhood.

J. McKNIGHT.
Douglastown, N. B., April 30, 1901.

Herbageum is manufactured by the Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont., and can be purchased in nearly every town and village in Canada.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Agalactia or Absence of Milk.

Subscriber, Neepawa, Man.: "A two-year-old heifer calved three weeks ago. She gave no milk whatever after calving and all efforts have failed to bring her to milk. She was fed on wheat straw and hay all winter. She has the appearance of a Shorthorn."

Answer.—This condition is not uncommon in cows and mares, and may be due to various causes, among which are named, want of development in the milk glands, weakness from want of sufficient nourishing food during pregnancy, exhausting and prolonged efforts to bring forth the young, etc. Some of these cases may have no milk at parturition time and yet begin secreting it two or three days later, but generally they remain dry. The most successful treatment is to feed on highly nutritious food, especially legumes (peas or beans), give fennel seeds internally, and to rub the udder frequently with brandy and make attempts to milk.

Diarrhoea of Poultry.

Subscriber, Elgin, Man.: "Have lost several fowls in the past few weeks, and would like to know the cause of death. They appear droopy, with a frothy substance passing from them. This state is of short duration, not lasting over twenty-four hours."

Answer.—The symptoms are rather meagre, and you do not say if the frothy substance passing from them is from the fowl's head or bowels. Probably it is the latter and the trouble is catarrh of the intestines. This condition may be produced by impure drinking water, or by exposure to cold and wet and sometimes to the effects of too much pepper or condition powder in the food. Give one eighth of an ounce of sulphate of iron to each pint of drinking water for a few days, and regulate the diet, etc., when you may think it necessary.

Nasal Discharge.

Subscriber, Gillingham, Alta.: "1. A six-year-old mare had the distemper two years ago and runs at the nostrils yet. There are three lumps under her jaw, one on each side and one in the centre, just below the tonsils. The discharge looks like milk curdled on a stove, with a fluid like water. Coughs some and blows her nose. Shed old coat well, new coat sleek, eye looks bright; is in good order. What is the disease and what is the treatment? Is it infectious? 2. A four-year-old hay mare got kicked on head under each eye, one eye broke and ran. Would this cause her nostril to run?"

Answer.—1. A discharge from the nose is a symptom common to several different diseases, such as glanders, distemper, catarrh of the nasal passages or sinuses, ulcerated upper molar teeth, etc., and it sometimes requires a very careful examination to determine accurately upon a correct diagnosis. In this case there appears to be a chronic catarrh of the air passages, but whether the mare has glanders or not is a question impossible to decide from the information given. It would be a wise precaution to treat the mare as a suspect, and keep her away from other horses until she either gets better, or you have ascertained that the disease is not glanders. The quickest way to find this out is to have her submitted to the mallein test. This is similar to the tuberculin test in cattle and will not injure her in any way and can be completed in twenty-four hours. Any competent veterinarian can apply it.

2. Yes, if the bones below the eyes were fractured there would be a discharge from the nose in most cases.

Chronic Cough.

Farmer, Lintrathen, Man.: "Mare, about nine years old, has a short, hard cough, worse after drinking water. Cough seems to come and go. Sometimes has a sort of gurgling sound in her throat. She is in good health otherwise. What's the matter?"

Answer.—Rub the throat once a day with some stimulating liniment, and give a teaspoonful of powdered muriate of ammonia in the feed three times a day.

Mare in Poor Condition.

Deer Range, Man.: "Mare, 10 years old, very thin and does not gain flesh, hair in thrifty condition, cannot get her in foal.

Was served several times last year and twice this year, but without success. Has been fed all winter hay and hay, oats and shorta, equal parts by weight; did only enough work in winter to keep her in exercise and came out thin this spring. I took her to a V.S. two months ago and he fixed her teeth and said she had indigestion, for which he gave some powders, which improved the condition of her hair. Since then I have given her a condition powder consisting of linseed meal, gentian and ginger, the recipe of which I got from the columns of The Nor-West Farmer. Also she shows signs of being in season more or less all the time."

Answer.—Very likely this mare is suffering from intestinal worms, and the following treatment would be appropriate: Starve her over night, then give a quart of raw linseed oil. Feed on hay mashes without any hay until she begins to purge, then give the following vermifuge: Santonin, half an ounce; oil of turpentine, one ounce and a half. To be well shaken up in a pint of milk and given in one dose. Two hours after giving this you can put her on her usual diet and give the tonic treatment recommended in this issue, for subscriber, Redpath's, horses. You could probably get her in foal by using Lyford's impregnator.

Debility.

Subscriber, Redpath, Assa: "1. What is wrong with my horses? About two weeks after I commenced work, one mare, six years old, would play out about four o'clock in the afternoon, and another, seven years old, and in foal, about one week later did the same, and as I was three miles from home I could hardly get home with them, they would stagger and almost fall. Have not worked them hard, using three horses on a 14-inch walking plough. The other one, a four-year-old colt, that did not work all winter, stands it all right. Am feeding good hay with four gallons of oats and 1½ of hay daily. Would you advise to work the mare which is in foal? 2. What are the symptoms of lung fever?"

Answer.—Your horses appear to be suffering from debility, but without more information than your letter contains it is impossible to say what is the cause of it. Did they come through the winter in good heart, or were they thin when you began work? Perhaps they are suffering from malarial fever. You should stop working them until they pick up again, feeding some holed grain every night. A tablespoonful of the following tonic powder three times daily in the feed will help to get them up: Powdered gentian, one pound; ferri sulph. exsiccat., one quarter pound; ginger and foenugreek, of each three ounces. To be finely powdered and well mixed.

2. Fast pulse, high temperature, rapid breathing, distillation to feed, persistent standing, absence of pain, dull sound on tapping (percussing) the chest.

A Question of Feeding Horses.

J. Ramsay, Roden, Man.: "During the spring work I have been feeding my horses two gallons of oat and wheat chaff mixed, mostly wheat, three times a day, along with an oat sheaf. I am not working them very hard, but on towards evening they seem to play out, getting very hungry and take a fit resembling staggers. What is the cause?"

Answer.—A working horse should get about two pounds of provender daily for each hundred pounds he weighs. Of this from ten to eighteen pounds, according to the severity of the work performed, should be grain of some kind. Thus an ordinary farm horse weighing 1,200 pounds should get daily about 24 pounds of food, of which about half the weight should be grain. You do not say what is the weight of the usual feed of chopped grain you are feeding, and perhaps although bulky the ration does not contain the required amount. You should weigh a feed and decide from the above data if you are giving enough or not. Perhaps your system of feeding is wrong and your horses are suffering from indigestion, not getting the benefit of the food consumed. Do you always water before feeding and not after? and do you reserve the heaviest feed of the day for the last one, when the work is over? Little things like this often make a wonderful difference.

Red Water.

Subscriber, Pincher Creek, Alta.: "What is good for a milking cow that is passing red water?"

Answer.—If the cow is strong give her a purgative dose of Epsom salts, one pound, dissolved in hot water. This will carry off much waste material through the bowels and thus relieve the kidneys. If the cow is weak do not physic her, but change her diet, giving flaxseed gruel to drink. A teaspoonful of finely powdered sulphate of iron twice a day will be beneficial. Red water is sometimes caused by eating diuretic plants, or by drinking impure water, and these possible causes should be looked to, if present.

Dislocation of Stifle.

Roht. Forrest, Glenlyon, Man.: "I have a colt one year old, which dislocated his stifle when about six months old. Have been using Kendall's blister, but he is no better. He has large puffs on both stifles and it seems difficult for him to walk. Is there any possibility of him getting better?"

Answer.—If possible, get a veterinarian to insert a seton beneath the skin in front of

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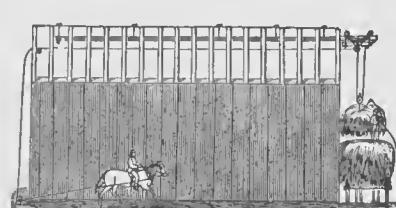
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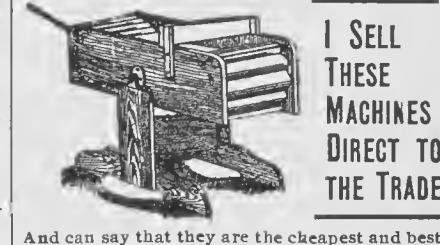
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the stifle in each leg. This will cause a discharge from the track of the seton and exert a curative effect upon the joint. At this age there is a fair prospect of recovery, although it is not a promising case.

Shoeing a Stumbling Horse.

J. D. O'Neill, Calgary, Alta.: "I have a horse which has been lame from a sprained pastern, but that is better now, but when driving I notice that he strikes the ground with his toe and consequently stumbles. I am inclined to think that this could be remedied if shod properly. What way would you recommend to have him shod? Should the heel of his shoes be raised?"

Answer.—It is not necessary to raise the heel, as a better result can be obtained by shortening the toe as much as it will stand, and applying a shoe without caulks, and with the toe rounded or bevelled from the front upper edge to the back lower edge. This will make it easier for the horse to break over on that foot and clear the ground quicker. Don't have the shoe any heavier than is necessary.

Ophthalmia.

Subscriber, Hazel Cliff, Assa.: "A valuable dog is evidently becoming blind. It was first noticeable about six weeks ago, when a reddish scum came over her eyes. Her sight is gradually becoming dimmer and the scum is apparently thicker than it was during the first two weeks. She is about seven years old and was just weaning a litter of pups when we first noticed her sight failing. What can be done for her?"

Answer.—This is a very serious disease of the eye and very likely the case will have gone too far to remedy before this reaches you. Keep her confined in quarters where the light is dim. Twice a day drop a little of the following solution into the eyes: Sulfate of atropia, five grains; distilled water, two ounces. When the inflammation has subsided, if there remains a scum over the eye, apply a little calomel once a day, blowing it on to the eye ball from a quill.

Parturient Apoplexy.

Subscriber, Melita, Man.: "Cow calved May 13, everything appeared O.K. Afterbirth came away two hours after calving. Calf was allowed to suck, did not empty the udder, milked out the balance. Appeared all right at ten o'clock that night, when she was fed half a pail of bran mash and milked. Next morning was sick, lying down and putting her head to right side; middle of forenoon appeared paralyzed, died at noon. Gave her a dose of salts and some whisky. Was living on grass, milked for two days before she calved, was in good condition. What was the cause of death?"

Answer.—This disease, often called milk fever by dairymen, is a very fatal malady affecting cows. It generally attacks those which are heavy milkers, in good condition, and have had an easy time in calving. The cause of the disease is still in doubt, the latest theory being that it is owing to changes taking place in the udder which then contains a poisonous substance (toxin). This is gradually absorbed into the blood and affects the brain, producing paralysis. Whatever the cause may be, the disease is fatal in a large proportion of cases, and there is no certain cure for it. As preventive measures, fat cows should have their feed cut down considerably for some days before calving, and just before you expect them to calve administer a pound of salts dissolved in water.

Poison Ivy.

I. W. M. C., Bru, Man.: "Cow calved April last. About two weeks ago noticed her kicking and lying down alternately—very uneasy and losing flesh. Examined her and found dark red spots on teats and udder. I have since noticed it on different parts of the body. Spots affected are very dark red and now appear to be getting very dry and likely to peel off. She has been pastured along creek. Bathed parts affected with carbolic solution and later with white hazel. Thought it might be result of poisoned ivy or oak, though no matter whatever has ever formed. Should be glad of your advice, through your paper."

Answer.—The symptoms have probably been caused, as you suppose, by poisonous plants, of which the most widely known is the poison ivy. The effects of this are usually seen wherever the skin is thinnest, as in the teats and udder, the muzzle, etc. An eruption appears, accompanied by itchiness and pain, and some difficulty is experienced in milking. In the early stages the parts affected should be frequently bathed with a solution of bicarbonate of soda, one ounce to a quart of water, at a later period, when the parts are scabbed over, they should be dressed with vaseline.

W. T., Wapella, Assa.: "I have a cow that about a week ago was milking all O.K. Her udder and teats became inflamed (as it were) just as if needles had pricked it. The teats are very sore. There is no heat in udder above normal. I had the idea the cow had lain on an ant hill. The color is a deep red. Now, after a week, it is becoming scaly—large scales like a crust. I am rubbing on fresh butter and tar. Can you tell me what is the matter and remedy? The cow has decreased almost one-half in her flow of milk."

Answer.—See answer to I. W. M. C., Bru.

USE MYERS' SPICE OF LIFE

Chronic Bronchitis.

Farmer, Elgin, Man.: "What is the matter with my horse, 10 years old? About a month ago he took a cough. He now runs at the nose, leaves a little at the sides; he feeds well and works well and is fed on good hay and oats mixed with wheat chaff. What is the cause and cure?"

Answer.—Your horse has taken cold and the bronchial tubes of the lungs are in a state of chronic inflammation, causing an unnatural amount of mucus (phlegm) to be secreted, which the horse coughs up and discharges through the nose. He will probably get all right with a little care. Give him twice a day a quarter of an ounce of finely powdered chloride of ammonia. He will probably take this in his feed. If not, dissolve it in water and give as a drench. Feed as you are doing, taking care not to give him any dusty feed.

"The heart that trusts forever sings,
And feels as light as it had wings;
A well of peace within it springs;
Come good or ill,
Whate'er to-day, to-morrow brings,
It is His will."

Moths and Buffalo Bugs.

This is the time of year when little enemies of fabrics have, or at least prepare for, their finest feasts. Shelves and all woodwork should be washed with a weak solution of carbolic acid, care being taken to neglect no cracks in surfaces or joinings. If moths are found in garments and one lives near other houses, it is very thoughtless to shake or beat the articles outside the windows or in the yard. Select a vacant room for shaking and brushing and then saturate the place with naphtha, but be careful to have no artificial light in the place or even a match that may be lighted by the feet. Eggs of insects are not destroyed by naphtha; hence after a week or so subject the garment or the room to another treatment of naphtha. As soon as this application is evaporated fold the articles and lay them in boxes, pasting a paper over the edges.

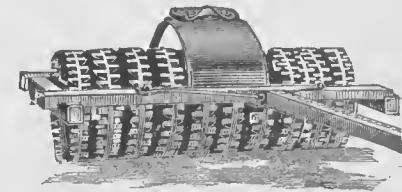
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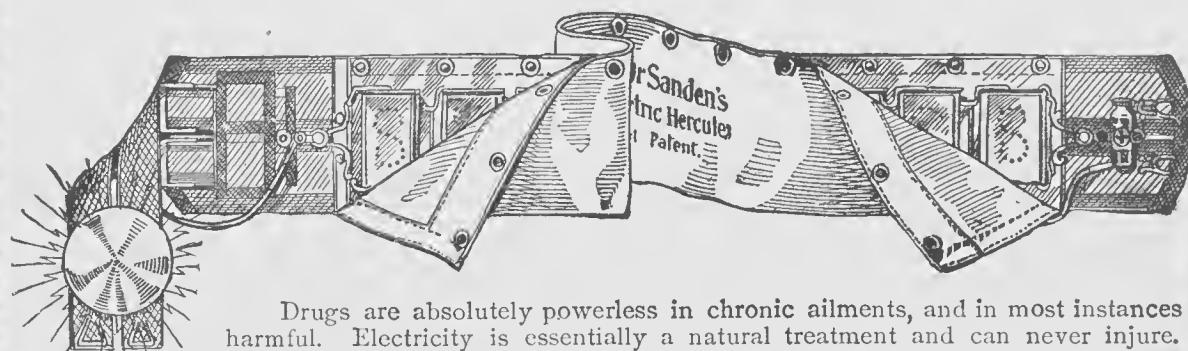
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474 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.



Milk for Cheese Factories.

By J. A. Ruddick, Assistant Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

The patrons of a cheese factory have a direct financial interest in supplying only good pure milk, free from taints or bad flavors. The greatest amount of care and skill, with which the cheesemaker may do his work will not enable him to make a superior quality of cheese, or to secure the largest yield of it from milk which is not in good condition.

Generally the patrons suppose that they do furnish milk in good condition, for the simple reason that they are not able to detect anything wrong with it themselves, and are not willing always to accept the judgment of those who are specially trained in examining and handling it. One learns to judge milk, like anything else, very largely by comparison, so that the patron who handles only his milk, is not able to decide as to its suitability for the making of finest cheese, so well as the manager of a factory who daily compares many different samples.

A great deal of stress is laid upon the importance of preventing patrons from delivering milk which has been watered, or from which cream has been taken, yet it is safe to say that for every dollar which is lost to the honest patrons through such dishonesty, there are one hundred dollars lost as a result of some patrons furnishing milk which can neither be made into the finest quality nor the largest quantity of fine cheese per 100 lbs. of milk. The maker in charge is quite within his rights, and is protecting the interests of the careful patrons, when he rejects all milk which, in his judgment, is not fit to make cheese of the highest quality. Unfortunately, this practice if pushed to the full extent would, at present, curtail the supply of milk at many factories, where an unbusinesslike competition induces the makers to accept, without question, any milk which comes to them from the area served by a neighboring factory, at which it may have been refused because of its tainted condition. If the patrons supporting a factory only realized that any one who joins them under those conditions is very likely to cause them serious loss, it is quite certain that this sort of thing would soon be stopped.

Milk may become tainted from:

1. Feed unsuitable for milking cows.
2. Injudicious feeding.
3. An impure water supply.
4. Want of salt by the cows.
5. Absorption of odors.
6. The germs which get into the milk during and after milking.

FEED UNSUITABLE FOR MILKING COWS.

There is in Canada an abundance of good wholesome food available for cattle feeding purposes. The natural pastures are, on the whole, excellent, and it is only in limited districts, or at certain seasons of the year, that trouble is experienced with weed flavors. Among the cultivated foods, turnips and rape are two prominent exceptions to the rule of suitability which applies in general to Canadian fodder crops. While they are undoubtedly valuable in a ration for growing or dry cattle, if turnips and rape are fed, even in limited quantities, to milking cows, there is a likelihood of imparting to the milk a taint which cannot be eliminated by any process known to the cheesemaker's art.

AN IMPURE WATER SUPPLY.

An abundant supply of pure water is one of the essentials for the production of good milk. When cows are compelled to drink the water of swamps, muddy ponds, or sluggish streams and

Sharples "Tubular" Dairy Separators

the latest product of the world's leading Cream Separator manufactory.

HIGHEST PRIZE (KNIGHT'S DECORATION) AWARDED AT PARIS.

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Guaranteed to produce enough more butter than the best competing separator to pay 6% on whole first cost of machine each year. Five sizes—\$50 to \$200 each.

Valuable book on "Business Dairying" and Catalogue No. 128 free.

Sharples Co., P. M. Sharples, Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.

ditches, in which there is decaying animal matter, including their own droppings, there is a constant menace to their health, and unless cows are in good health they cannot give first-class milk. Moreover, the mud, often full of foul germs, which collects on the legs, flanks and udders of the cows, and falls into the milk at the time of milking, is a direct source of infection, which is often overlooked.

WANT OF SALT.

When cows have free access to salt at all times they will give more milk, which will have a better flavor and keep sweet longer than when they do not get any at all or receive it only at intervals.

ABSORPTION OF ODORS.

It is a well known fact that milk will absorb some odors to which it is exposed. Warm milk will absorb odors quite as readily as that which has been cooled; hence the necessity for removing it from the stable or milking yard as soon as possible after it is drawn.

The foregoing causes of tainted or gassy milk have been mentioned as indicating some of the possible sources of such defects, but the most common of all is

THE UNDESIRABLE GERMS WHICH GET INTO THE MILK DURING AND AFTER MILKING.

These germs are always associated with filth in some form or other. Careful investigations show that a very large proportion of the cases of taints or bad flavors in milk and its products are caused by the germs which are always present in the droppings of animals. Such germs are to be found in large numbers wherever such droppings are deposited. The mud of stagnant ponds where cattle are allowed to drink, and the surfaces of barnyards or milking yards are always swarming with them. Hence the reason why the udders and flanks of cows should be always brushed before milking to remove the dried mud, particles of manure, hairs, etc., which might otherwise fall into the milk pail. Straining the milk, while it is necessary to remove the visible dirt, does not get rid of these foul germs, which are the actual cause of the tainted, gassy milk.

Improperly cleaned milk pails, strainers, or milk cans are a constant source of contamination.

The whey tank is a common source of infection at those factories where the whey is returned to the patrons in the milk cans. This practice is detrimental to successful cheesemaking, but when it cannot be arranged to have the whey disposed of in some other way, the tanks should be kept thoroughly cleaned in order to lessen the danger of contamination. They should be emptied at least once a week.

The practice of putting cloth under the covers of the milk cans, which is common in some localities, should be discontinued, because it is a frequent source of tainted milk.

In dairy work it is not possible to completely exclude from the milk all the injurious bacteria, therefore, the means which may be employed to pre-

20th CENTURY

DE LAVAL ALPHA

CREAM SEPARATORS

THE WORD "DE LAVAL" HAS always been synonymous with progressive developments. Every year has marked some new improvement or step of advancement bringing the "Alpha" De Laval machines still nearer to literal perfection. By adopting to the "Alpha" disc system the new "Split Wing Tubular Shaft" invention, the milk is more evenly and thoroughly distributed in the separating bowl than heretofore. This improvement effects generally every feature of Separator practicability, affording considerably greater capacity with still more exhaustive thoroughness of separation, particularly under the harder conditions of heavy cream and low temperature.

The new capacities, dating from June 1st, 1901, are as follows:—

"BABY" or DAIRY STYLES.

"Alpha" Crank Running Bird	350 lbs.	\$65.00
"Alpha" Iron Stool "Dairy Special"	325 lbs.	55.00
"Alpha" Iron Stool "Baby" No. 1	450 lbs.	100.00
"Alpha" Iron Stool "Baby" No. 2	600 lbs.	125.00
"Alpha" High Frame "Baby" No. 3	600 lbs.	125.00
"Alpha" High Frame "Baby" No. 3	1000 lbs.	200.00
"Alpha" Dairy Steam Turbine	1000 lbs.	225.00

Great as has been the previous superiority of the "Alpha" De Laval machines to other Separators, the "20th Century Alpha" developments place them above the possibilities of attempted competition from anything else in the shape of a Cream Separator.

30 to 35 p.c. Increase in Capacities.

No Increase in Price.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

Western Canadian Offices, Stores and Shops—

248 McDermot Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.

CHICAGO. NEW YORK. MONTREAL.

NEVER TOO LATE

To make inquiries into and adopt correct methods of fixing up the rooms of houses, making them a cheerful abiding place for wife and children.

It is the walls of a dwelling that first attract the attention of visitors. How favorable that impression if the walls are coated with

CHURCH'S ALABASTINE

the permanent, beautiful and sanitary wall coating, ready for use by mixing in COLD WATER.

ANYONE CAN PUT IT ON—NO ONE CAN RUB IT OFF!

ALABASTINE is a porous cement, manufactured from gypsum rock.

Any number of coats can be applied, one over another, as often as is desired to renew, doing away with the "nasty practice" of washing and scraping of walls, as is necessary where kalsomines are used.

ALABASTINE is for sale by dealers everywhere. Enquiries addressed to

THE ALABASTINE CO., LIMITED

PARIS, ONT.

will be promptly and courteously replied to.

Suggestions for Creamery Patrons.

The success of a creamery depends largely upon the patrons. There must be co-operation between the patrons and the maker. In this connection we would like to emphasize the suggestions of W. B. Gilroy, sent out to the patrons of the Copenhagen creamery:-

"The butter is made from cream collected from 150 to 200 patrons, and I must say that in most cases the cream is all right; but in a few instances the cream might be kept a little better. Now, friends, I want to ask of you a small favor. Try and keep your cream as sweet as possible; we will be at your place twice a week all season, rain or shine, so you will only have to keep your cream three days at a time. We cannot make gilt-edged butter out of over-ripe cream, as the milky part that is in the cream sours so much quicker than the cream itself, it turns into white hard lumps and cannot be churned out, thereby making streaky butter. Now, friends, give us your assistance in this matter as far as possible and help us keep our reputation. You will be benefited as well as myself. To keep cream in good condition, keep in as cool a place as possible, use ice if you have it; never mix warm and cold cream together, let your warm cream cool before mixing; have a long stick or spoon in your cream can, and every time you go into your dairy stir the cream gently; this will help it to ripen evenly."

"We want to make this year a record breaker for the creamery, and we are going to do it. We are on the top rung and we are going to stay there. Now, friends, send your cream the first time the collector calls on you and continue till the last trip in the fall. Don't be a summer boarder, and in the fall when the creamery closes down you won't have to go abegging with your dairy butter—you will get a good price for what you can make after."

Another buttermaker sends his patrons the following hints, which are commendable for their brevity and practicality:-

Trusting that every patrons will unite with us in the effort to make the very best quality of butter, we beg to offer the following suggestions:-

First. Thoroughly brush the cow's flank and udder before milking.

Second. Strain carefully through wire and cloth strainer.

Third. Don't allow cans to remain in the stable or stand in the milking yard.

Fourth. Cool each skimming before mixing it with the rest of the cream.

Fifth. Keep all cream in cold water.

Sixth. Keep all cream well covered.

Seventh. Don't leave dirty cream or milk cans standing around; clean them at once.

Eighth. Use brush and warm water for washing cans, then rinse with scalding water and stand in the sun.

Ninth. Don't use wooden milk pails.

Tenth. Give all work connected with the dairy your most careful attention, because the products are for food.

By means of the dairy cow we are enabled to make use of the great yields of grass, which grows so luxuriantly wherever the conditions of sunshine and moisture are right. Green grass rightly used has made many a people rich.

In churning look to the temperature. It is this which cause as much, if not more, trouble than anything else. If the cream is too thick, make it thinner by the use of water of the proper temperature for churning. There are those who object to the use of warm water for the purpose of making the cream thinner, preferring the use of skimmed milk, forgetting, apparently, that skimmed milk is only less dense than cream. Milk is 89 per cent. water anyway, cream about 30 per cent. and butter from 10 to 15.

When writing advertisers, mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Test Your Cows.

This may seem useless advice in this western country, but we would like to urge it upon every dairyman. There is no farmer who, when he knows it, will continue growing a poor variety of wheat. He wants the best. For the same reason he wants the best cow, for there is a greater difference between the returns from the individual cows in a herd than there is between the different varieties of wheat. Every farmer, therefore, owes it to himself to cull his cows and keep only the best and raise the heifers from his best cows. The eye, hand and milk pail are all used in picking out good cows, but they will all fail unless the quality of the milk is taken into account also. The Wisconsin Experiment Station has been testing the herds of those of the patrons of their creamery who wished it, and Professor Farrington says of this work:-

Nearly every herd we have tested has proved that some of the cows produce butter enough to pay a handsome profit to the owner, while others that require the same feed, care and time spent in milking do not make butter enough to pay for the feed they eat. The owner is often working his farm and supporting a few cows as boarders that do not pay their board.

One of our patrons has had his cows tested for three years. Five patrons have been testing two years, and eight patrons tested all of their cows for one year. We have tested the cows on fourteen of our patrons' farms.

The records obtained are of great value to the man who owns the cows, because he finds out which cows give milk enough to pay a profit, and which ones are living on the profit of the good cows.

One man who kept twelve cows got more money for the milk of three of the cows than he did for that of all the other nine put together.

The following figures show some of the records of the different herds:-

It pays well to milk cows, and it also pays well to have the cows tested.

Creamery Value of the Milk Produced by the Best Cow and the Poorest Cow on Seven Farms in One Year.

	Herd No. 1	Herd No. 2	Herd No. 3	Herd No. 4	Herd No. 5	Herd No. 6	Herd No. 7
Best Cow....	\$ 82.23	\$ 66.06	\$ 68.16	\$ 58.70	\$ 51.28	\$ 77.21	\$ 48.26
Poorest Cow....	24.07	47.25	43.79	31.90	28.40	39.32	22.35
Total Cows...	11	8	5	7	5	11	8

The cheese factory at St. Francois Xavier, owned by P. McCaughan, has been bought by a number of farmers in that parish and formed into a company.

The men that succeed in dairying are the ones that make themselves thoroughly familiar with all the details of the business and with all the facts that science has brought to light.

"Rectified" milk is the name given to milk after being treated by a new secret process to destroy all germ life that is injurious to health. A factory is to be built at Springfield, Wis., to handle milk according to this process for the Chicago market. The process of "rectifying" is a secret, but the milk is put through a treatment of heat, then cold, and so cleansed that all impurities are removed from it, and it is ready for market in a condition that will keep sweet for days.

Parchment Dairy Paper.

Genuine parchment—the very best, warranted by us to be as good as any made. Does not stick to the butter. It pays to use this paper, as it increases value of butter 1c. to 3c. per lb. over that covered with imitation parchment.

Size 8 x 12 inches, 75c. per ream.
Size 12 x 18 inches, \$1.50 per ream.

We can supply Imitation Parchment Paper at 45c. and \$1.10 per ream respectively, but do not recommend it.

The F. O. Maber Co., Box 522, Winnipeg.



WHEN BUYING,
WHY NOT GET THE BEST?

Mikado
Cream
Separators

Easiest Running.
Closest Skimming.

And all washed up and ready for next time in 3 minutes.

Write us for prices on our NEW MIKADO. Capacity 400 pounds per hour.

MANITOBA CREAM
SEPARATOR CO., LTD.

151 Bannatyne Street,
WINNIPEG.

MAXWELL'S
'FAVORITE' CHURN

Sold by all Leading Dealers.

Improved for 1901.

No.	Holds.	Churns.
0	6 gals. 1/2 to 3 gals.
1	10 gals. 1 to 5 gals.
2	15 gals. 2 to 7 gals.
3	20 gals. 3 to 9 gals.
4	26 gals. 4 to 12 gals.
5	30 gals. 6 to 14 gals.
6	40 gals. 8 to 20 gals.

PATENT FOOT AND LEVER DRIVE.
PATENTED STEEL ROLLER BEARINGS.
IMPROVED STEEL FRAME.

Superior in Workmanship & Finish.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS,
St. Marys, Ontario, Can.

WOOL WANTED.

We are in the market for wool,
scoured or unscoured.

Farmers will do well to forward
samples and get our prices.

OUR SPECIALTY.

Custom work, and exchange from manu-
facturer to consumer direct.

MORDEN WOOLEN MILLS,
Morden, Man.

When writing, mention this paper.

LITTLE'S
PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP
AND CATTLE WASH

The Original
NON-POISONOUS FLUID DIP

Still the Favorite Dip, as proved
by the testimony of our Minister
of Agriculture and other large
Breeders.

FOR SHEEP.

Kills Ticks, Maggots; cures Scabs, heals
Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly in-
creases and improves growth of Wool.

CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, Etc.
Cleanses the skin from all insects and makes
the coat beautifully soft and glossy.
Prevents the attack of Warble Fly, heals
Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders, Ulcers, etc.
Keeps animals free from Infection.

NO DANCER, SAFE, CHEAP and EFFECTIVE

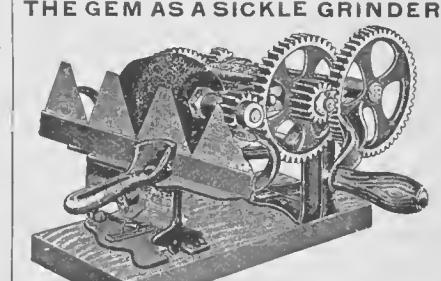
Beware of Imitations.

Sold in large tins at 75c. Sufficient in each to
make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to
strength required. Special terms to Breeders,
Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

ROBT. WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound.
Sole Agent for the Dominion.

THE GEM AS A SICKLE GRINDER



AGENTS WANTED

FOR THE
GEM SICKLE & TOOL GRINDER
with Saw Gumming attachment. A necessity to
every farmer. D. M. McMillan, Brandon,
Man., Sole Agent for Manitoba and Eastern
Assiniboia.



Winnipeg, June 4th, 1901.

The continued hot, dry weather had a very depressing effect upon business, though the large acreage sown and the excellent condition it is in spite of the dry weather, would, in other years, have had a stimulating effect upon business. Country merchants are cautious and though quite willing to place orders were doing so "subject to rain." As we go to press the rain is falling freely and every one is rejoicing. This will set all doubts of the crop at rest and will give business the spur it has needed to make things hum. It will also settle the grasshopper pest, though farmers in the affected districts will need to exercise caution again this fall to see that all stubble land is turned down. Bank clearings continue smaller than for the corresponding period of last year. Money is very hard to get.

Wheat.

Monday morning there was one of the biggest hustles on the Chicago market that it has seen for some months. Saturday's markets showed a decidedly firmer tone, with a rise of fully one cent on the week. This stiffening was partly due to the reported lack of rain in the Northwestern spring wheat areas. There have also been winter wheat losses due to insect pests, and the certainty of a decided shortage in Germany was fully confirmed. A shortage in the visible supply was also noted and these causes in combination helped to stiffen prices on Saturday. The speculators who had sold short got alarmed and on Monday made an effort to cover their holdings that may or may not lead to a permanent rise in wheat values. Within a few days' rain prices would fall off, but every day the rain stays off the nervous feeling increases.

Chicago opened on Monday at 74c. to 75c. for July wheat. It ran up to 76c. and closed at 77c. to 77c. In September wheat the figures were 73c. to 73c. Duluth opened 74c., closing at 76c. Fort William quotations to-day are, 1 hard, 80c.; 2 hard, 77c.; 3 hard, 70c.

At several points grasshoppers are pretty strongly in evidence and there is little doubt that with a more determined effort by farmers to plow down in time the stubble fields in which they were nesting, a good deal of the mischief they will do might have been averted. Grubs are also causing serious loss, both in wheat and oats. The country tributary to Winnipeg district is so far the greatest sufferer from their depredations.

The Winnipeg inspection district reports the following returns for week ending June 1st:—One hard, 49 cars; 2 hard, 35; 3 hard, 51; no grade, 145; other grades, 6. Total cars inspected, 286 of wheat. There were also 7 cars of oats and 1 of barley.

Add Wheat in markets on two—
As this column closes we have to report a continuance of the speculative interest in wheat at Chicago, but the opening figure of 78c. to 79c. on June 4th could not be sustained. Reports of rains in the Northwest did their share to depress the speculative market and July wheat closed at 76c. This morning's market (June 5th) opened at 76c. for July and closed fully a cent lower. September opened at 71c. and closed at 71c.

Oats.

Oats are now worth 45c. to 46c. on track and a hand to mouth business being done. They may go still higher.

Barley.

A little is being sold at 65c. for seed.

Flour and Feed.

Sams figures all along for flour. Hungarlan and Five Roses, \$2.05; Patent, \$1.90; XXXX, \$1.15 per sack.

Bran, \$1.00 in bulk at the city mills; shorts, \$15; oat chop, \$28; corn, \$22.

Cattle.

Fat cattle are very scarce at present and prices are high. A large share of the supply is being brought in from Ontario. This has about reached its climax, as in a few weeks the first of the range cattle will likely be ready. We quote choice fat cattle 5c. to 51., common, 4c. to 41c. There has been a very heavy movement of stockers to the range this year, much heavier than last year. Drilled beef ranges from 7c. to 8c., and as high as 9c. a pound is reported as having been paid for a choice lot.

Sheep.

The supply of frozen mutton is getting pretty low, some dealers are out and fresh mutton is now ready to take its place. Live sheep bring 41c. to 5c. off the cars at Winnipeg. Spring lambs run from \$3.50 to \$4.50 apiece.

Hogs.

Supplies are very moderate and the market remains firm at 51c. a pound for choice packing hogs off the cars at Winnipeg. Dressed hogs sell in the city at 8c. to 81c. by the carcass.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery.—The present situation of the market is anything but satisfactory. Although all the creameries are now in operation the dealers are not at all anxious to

buy. They are evidently playing a waiting game and wish to see what the output is likely to be as the overplus this year will have to find a market by way of Montreal. At the close of last week Montreal market dropped over a cent a pound and western dealers are offering only 16c. at the factories. They don't want to buy at that, preferring to store on commission. The largely increased make this year is going to keep down prices.

Dairy.—The market is easier owing to largely increased supplies of grass butter. Choice lots bring 12c. to 14c. on a commission basis and lower grades run down to 10c.

Cheese.—A little new cheese has been sold at 71c., but the nominal figure is 8c. to 81c., delivered in Winnipeg.

Poultry and Eggs.

Receipts are liberal, but the market remains steady at 10c. per dozen in case lots delivered in Winnipeg.

Hides and Wool.

Hides.—There is no change in the hide market. No. 1 hides are worth 51c.

Wool.—Some Manitoba and western wool has been bought for 71c. at Winnipeg and the outlook is not bright for higher prices.

Flirtation on the Car.

I did not even know her name,
Nor where she lived—nor whence she came—
'Twas sad, and yet
Was I so very much to blame
That all my heart should start to flame,
And flare and fret?

She was so sweet and passing fair,
With such a smile, and such an air—
What could I do?
A glance so shy, so debonair,
An eye so bright, a smile so rare,
I never knew!

And so I smiled across the aisle,
And met the winsome, merry smile
She sent so bold;
At last she laughed, then after while
She cooed aloud in friendly style,
"I'm free years old!"

—Western Graphic.

Tommy—"Is der cows an' bees in heaven, Herbie?"

Herbie—"No, I think not."

Tommy—"Well, den, I guess de milk an' honey mudder read erbout was caned goods."

THOROLD CEMENT.



RESIDENCE OF W. D. COLE, NEAR NAPINKA, MAN.
BUILT FROM FOUNDATION
TO ROOF WITH
BATTLE'S THOROLD CEMENT
IN YEAR 1898
WRITE US FOR FREE PAMPHLET.
ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE, THOROLD, ONT.

MARKET SALES.

My second series of market sales will commence at Indian Head, May 30th, day after day as follows: Wolseley, Grenfell, Broadview, Whitewood, Wapella, Moosomin. Parties intending purchasing horses, cattle, implements, harness, or such, should not fail to attend these sales. Next sales commence July 4th, 1901.

Wm. DIXON, Auctioneer, Grenfell, Assa

Farmers SHIP YOUR Grain
TO
THOMPSON, SONS & CO.
Grain Commission Merchants
Licensed and bonded under Manitoba Grain Act
WINNIPEG, MAN.

We handle all kinds of grain, obtain best prices, and make prompt returns. Money advanced on Bills of Lading. Enquiries re markets, etc., solicited.

Send Sample and Write for Prices.



In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines of lost or estray stock is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his hand, and is advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly.

Display notice in black-faced types will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock, impounded, lost and estray compiled since May 20th issue:

Impounded.

Carman, Man.—One black mare, star on forehead and spot on nose, brand F on left shoulder and scar on left hind leg near hoof; one grey yearling gelding. Isaac Campbell.

Hartney, Man.—Three colts, one a 3-year-old gelding, light bay, black points, had halter on; one 2-year-old gelding, bay, four white feet, white on face; one 2-year-old filly, light bay. Jules Poncelet, 35, 6, 24.

Kola, Man.—One two-year-old red bull, white face. R. Roach, 30, 9, 28w.

Overstone, Man.—Two horses, one bay, one black, coming 2 years, both mares. T. Collier, 20, 1, 5e.

Portage la Prairie, Man.—One light red bull, about one year old, small white star on forehead. D. W. McCuaig, 17, 13, 7w.

Regina, Assa.—One roan pony, white face, heart brand on right shoulder and right hip, left shoulder S. W. J. Davis, 24, 18, 20.

St. Jean Baptiste, Man.—One white horse, about 20 years, with gall on each shoulder, spavins on hind legs. R. Tremblay, 22, 2, 1e.

St. Jean Baptiste, Man.—Two bull calves, about one year old; one colored red and white and one white with red spots, and rope around neck. A. Lacharite, 36, 4, 2e.

Winkler, Man.—Bay mare, 60 in. high, 10 years old, left hind foot marked. Gerhard Elias (Greenfeld).

Winnipeg, Man., City Pound.—One black mare, 1 year old, two white hind legs, white stripe down face; one sorrel mare, two white hind legs, scar on left leg, coming 3-years-old. F. Collins.

Lost.

Aima, Assa.—One light bay mare, 2-years-old, white stripe on face; one pony mare, dark brown, foaled, dark colt with her; one yearling horse colt, light bay, white face, white stockings; one brown mare, 3-years-old, white feet, star in forehead. Harry Testan, 28, 10, 9.

Bird's Hill, Man.—Two red and white yearling heifers and one black yearling steer. Mrs. Bushell.

Burnside, Cochrane, Alta.—One half Clydesdale filly, three years old, branded X in circle, on left hip. \$5 reward. Any one detaining her after this notice will be prosecuted. E. D. MacKay.

Cannington Manor, Assa.—33 head of cattle. H. Cooke.

Dalesboro, Assa.—Two-year-old black gelding, carries head high when trotting, is a little low in the back, left about middle of last November. Robert Hume.

Disley, Assa.—One 2-year-old stallion, bay, two white hind feet, star on forehead; one dark brown mare, one white hind foot, star on forehead; one bay gelding, branded heart on left flank, scar on right shoulder. A. Wilkie.

Elm Valley, Man.—On April 22nd, two 3-year-old blood broncho colts; one dark brown with two white hind feet, and one light bay with white face. Sultahle reward will be given. Thos. Smith, 22, 8, 28.

Glenboro, Man.—One bay horse, 8 years old, white face, two white spots on each side of neck; one light bay mare, 4 years old, white face, four white feet, red leather halter, weight about 1,100 lbs. Wm. W. King.

Greenway, Man.—One yearling horse colt, dark brown or black, light build or trotting stock; one 5-year-old dark brown horse, low set, with heavy crinkled mane and slit in one ear; one young bay horse or colt, with white on hind feet. When last heard of were in company with four other colts, believed to be two bays and two blacks. S. Percival or H. Cunningham.

Lyonshall, Man.—One pony gelding, brown, about 8 or 9 years old, blocky set, black points and small white spot on forehead. Lost 10th April. J. L. Stoddart.

Olive, Man.—One team of ponies, a sorrel and a black; the black one branded with heart on right shoulder, and the sorrel with

ESTRAY.

One 2-year-old stallion, bay, two white hind feet, star on forehead; one dark brown mare, one white hind foot, star on forehead; one bay gelding, branded heart on left flank, scar on right shoulder.

ANGUS WILKIE, Disley, Assa.

horseshoe on left hind quarter. Reward. John Osborns.

Rosenort, Man.—It has been reported to us that several stray horses may be found on a farm in this neighborhood, where the farmer is making use of them. Owners of lost horses should look into this case, as some of the horses have been there for lengthy periods.

Springbank, Alta.—One black horned steer, rising three years, branded G S on left hip; also one red and white horned steer, rising two years, same brand. Geo. H. Smith.

Wawota, Assa.—One bay mare, legs clipped, with white face, a Clydesdale, with colt at side; also bay horse, 3 years old, star in face, legs clipped. Sultahle reward. John E. Mounts.

Wolseley, Assa.—One black mare, with halter on, weight about 1,100 lbs., brand W P on right flank. Reward. Harry Hill, 14, 14, 10.

Estray.

Cannington Manor, Assa.—25 head of sheep, with lambs, cross-bred. H. Cooke.

Opawaka, Man.—One roan mare, one black mare, one 2-year-old black colt, and one bay mare at side; also bay horse, 3 years old, star in face, legs clipped. Sultahle reward. John E. Mounts.

Treesbank, Man.—About May 10th, one sorrel mare, about 3 or 4 years old, with blaze face. R. J. Brown, 16, 8, 16.

Dirt is an expensive thing when it is connected with milk and butter. Dairymen pay pretty dearly for the privilege of furnishing it with their product.

We understand the Maple Creek merchants have agreed not to purchase dairy butter during the operation of the creamery.

Imperfectly cleaned strainers are often responsible for milk going off flavor. They afford a great hiding place for all sorts of bacteria.

Flea beetles are often very destructive to our young cabbage, radish and turnip plants. Tobacco dust applied freely will usually drive the pest away. Scut from chimneys where wood is used for fuel is useful. Plaster flavored with Paris green, or slug shot will also help in many cases. Lime and lime water freely applied will dispose of the radish, cabbage and onion maggot.

"I Advise

All women who suffer from chronic diseases to write to Dr. Pierce."

That advice is based upon practical experience. After suffering for months, and finding no benefit result from the

treatment of the local physician, Miss Belle Hedrick wrote to Dr. Pierce for advice. She acted on the advice, regained her appetite, recovered her strength, and gained several pounds in weight.

"Write to Doctor Pierce" is good advice for every woman to follow. It costs nothing. Dr. Pierce invites sick women to consult him, by letter, free. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

In a little over thirty years, Dr. Pierce, assisted by his staff of nearly a score of physicians, has treated and cured over half a million women.

"I suffered from female weakness for five months," writes Miss Belle Hedrick of Nye, Putnam Co., W. Va. "I was treated by a good physician, but he never seemed to do me any good. I wrote to Dr. R. V. Pierce for advice, which I received, telling me to take his 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I took thirteen bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and eight of 'Golden Medical Discovery.' When I had used the medicine a month my health was much improved. It has continued to improve until now I can work at almost all kinds of housework. I had scarcely any appetite, but it is all right now. Have gained several pounds in weight. I advise all who suffer from chronic diseases to write to Dr. Pierce."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the bowels.

The Nor-West Farmer

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

Established 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY. Proprietors,

COR. McDERMOT AVE. & ARTHUR STREET,
Winnipeg, Man.

Subscription to Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain, \$1.50.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the Nonpareil line—12 lines to an inch. A column contains 150 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

LETTERS

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor-West Farmer, P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

LOOK AT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION LABEL.

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Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the end of 1901? The label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.

WINNIPEG, JUNE 5, 1901.

THE HAIL INSURANCE SITUATION.

Another season's crop is now in the ground and in a few weeks more the question of hail insurance will be a pretty live one, and at the same time pretty difficult to manage. In Manitoba the attempt to secure insurance under direct government control has been shelved for another year. In the Northwest Territories the proposed government measure has not yet been put before parliament and the public, but we believe it is in good hands and wish it all success.

The situation in Manitoba is very perplexing. The past year, in addition to being one of poor yields, was also one of abnormally large hail losses. These losses were dealt with by three different companies. One of these, the Western Canadian Hail Insurance Co., is a proprietary company, and its last year's losses were promptly met. Its terms are published and the conditions on which it grants policies are plain. The fact that it met in full the losses of a disastrous season will be a strong point in its favor with all who are placing hail risks for the current season.

The Provincial Mutual has been ten years in existence. It has always been in the hands of men well known to the whole farming community and has had a fair measure of support. Its last year's experience was a very discouraging one, for its members were badly hit

by hail losses, and in consequence its whole available assessment for the year would cover little more than half its losses. Owing to bad crops, a great many of the members have been unable to meet their assessments, putting their directors in a most difficult and delicate position. They were most anxious to cover every loss, but found it practically impossible to collect enough cash to make even a fractional payment of such losses. They have therefore raised on their personal security enough money to enable them to make a 25 per cent. payment on the losses of 1900. They were not legally bound to do anything of the kind, and are therefore entitled to special praise for the way in which they have stepped into the breach to help, to some extent at least, the sufferers by last year's hail storms.

The Farmer's Mutual has had a very stormy career and is still involved in an unpleasant legal controversy with a large proportion of its earliest members. Nearly every one now knows that its first projectors acted in such dubious ways that a year and a half ago all power was taken out of their hands and they were driven out of the country. Unfortunately they succeeded in making a very heavy levy on the funds of the company, leaving their successors an empty treasury and a legacy of legal perplexities. After several months' delay the new directors took one or two delinquents into the county court at Emerson, but lost their case owing to the fact that the assessment under which they claimed was irregular. On appeal to the full court at Winnipeg, the decision of Judge Locke, in the lower court was affirmed and the appeal thrown out with costs against the company. Nothing daunted, the directors framed a new assessment, which, in the opinion of their legal advisers, was adequate and law-binding. This assessment was sent out in February, 1901, and a test case was tried a short time ago before Judge Cumberland in the Brandon county court. After careful consideration, the judge decided in favor of the company. Meantime, Mr. Cameron, the able counsel for the defence, had died, but the group of farmers in the Chater district, who are interested in this case, have secured the advice of H. M. Howell, K. C., and this second decision at Brandon is now under appeal to the full court at Winnipeg, where we may leave it for the present.

While this litigation over the assessment of 1899 was going on, the directors of the Farmer's Mutual refrained from pushing for the payment of their assessment for 1900. On this assessment we wish to be very explicit, as a good many of our readers are concerned in it. The policies of this company were all made for a five years' contract, and, as we understand the matter, there was but one way open to every member who desired to get clear of his contract. He was bound by the by-laws to pay up all his obligations to the company previous to leaving it and to give them notice before a fixed date in April of his intention to withdraw from membership. Therefore, by the terms of his original contract with the company, every member who did not take the course indicated by the by-law continued a member for the year 1900. Many new members joined in 1900. No one properly qualified to advise on such matters has ever ventured to say that the assessment called for by this company for 1900 is improperly made, or illegal, and therefore the company is at liberty any day to sue every defaulter for the amount of his obligations. Forbearance on the part of the directors is, we think, a wise and humane policy. But no amount of delay and forbearance on their part can supply a legal justification for nonpayment in the long run.

There is another point that should be kept in mind. Whether the contract is for one year only, with the right of renewal, or for a term of five years, the gains, losses and expenses of each year are taken account of separately. For example, one member may have over-

paid his fair share of the assessment of 1899 and another may be entitled in the long run to fuller payment on the losses of that year than he has yet received; in our opinion, neither of these men is at present entitled to use these claims as a set-off against what they now owe on their assessment for 1900. This feature of the case is not only retrospective, but also prospective. No old member who has claims against the company for past losses can legally use these claims as a set-off or part payment on his insurance for 1901.

In view of the legal squabbles of the one mutual company since its inception, and the financial perplexities of both the mutual companies, induced by last year's exceptional hail losses, and the heavy expenses incident to the running of all of them on present methods, what course should grain growers take this season? This is a pretty serious question. The man that has never been haled out may be tempted to argue that the safest course is to join none of them. But none of us can be sure that he leads a charmed life. Nobody knows who will be next hit. The man who has gone through twenty battles unhurt is no safer than yesterday's recruit. Hardly anything can be more capricious than the course of a storm, for on one day last year heavy losses were incurred at Shoal Lake, Rapid City, Douglas, Altamont and Morden, with safe spots at all intermediate points. One side of the same farm may be swept, the other safe; therefore, we contend that after all the wisest course is to insure.

THE EMBARGO ON CANADIAN CATTLE.

Our readers will remember that in the fall of 1892 the British government placed an embargo on the importation of Canadian store cattle and an absolute embargo on all Canadian live cattle in 1896. Part of the Hon. Sydney Fisher's present mission to Great Britain is to have this embargo removed. It was keenly felt in Canada, and believed by many in the old land that the shutting out of Canadian store cattle for contagious pleuro-pneumonia was a piece of gross injustice. It is generally believed that it has done more harm than good. The feeders in Scotland and England who depended upon Cana-

dian cattle to fill their stables and pasture fields have suffered considerably by this fancied piece of protection, for that is all it was, as the proof that Canadian cattle were affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia was of the most flimsy character. It was proved most conclusively that Canadian cattle were free of the disease at the time this piece of unjust legislation was put in force, and since then no case of the disease has been found in over 800,000 head of Canadian fat cattle that have been slaughtered on their arrival.

The removal of the embargo means considerable to the Canadian shipper of fat cattle, as now animals have to be slaughtered within a short time after arrival, and sometimes have to be sold on a dull market for what they will bring, whereas if the embargo were removed, these animals could be turned out to pasture and held for a favorable market and also to gain again the flesh lost in shipping. This in the end means more certain business for the cattle exporter and should also mean better prices for the Canadian farmer.

The development of the stocker trade with the Americans relieved the congested state of affairs which followed the imposition of the embargo, and of recent years the great development of the ranges of Western Canada has competed for this trade, the result being excellent prices for stocker cattle. The lifting of the embargo will further improve the demand and enhance the value all round of Canadian store cattle. It will take a big effort, however, to get the embargo removed, but the shutting out of Argentine cattle is being felt, and this, along with the development of good will to Canada arising out of the South African war, and the support given it by British feeders, may help to bring about the abolition of this unjust measure.

For many years there has been a steady exodus of Canadian young men to the United States. It looks now as though the tide had turned, for Americans are crowding into the Canadian West at a rapid rate. There will be a steady increase of this immigration to fill up our fertile farming lands and to develop our mineral resources, and especially so because the available farming land in the United States has been pretty well occupied.

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RESULTS OF BANK AMALGAMATION.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce
Completes the Purchase of the
Assets of the Bank of
British Columbia.

THE BANK'S CAPITAL NOW EIGHT MILLION
DOLLARS AND ASSETS OVER SIXTY-
THREE MILLIONS.

The negotiations for the purchase of the assets of the Bank of British Columbia by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, an announcement respecting which was made some months ago, have been carried to a successful conclusion. A thorough examination of the affairs of the Bank of British Columbia was made by the officials of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and this proving entirely satisfactory, the amalgamation was finally completed on the 2nd of January. A statement of the affairs of the Canadian Bank of Commerce after the amalgamation has now been issued, and discloses a very strong position. In point of Capital and Reserve the Bank now ranks Fourth among banking institutions on the Continent of America. It has 62 branches throughout Canada; five branches in the United States, namely, at New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland (Oregon), Skagway (Alaska), and one in London, England; 68 establishments in all. The acquisition of the London office is an important step in the progress of the Bank. The Bank's transactions in sterling exchange in the United States and Canada each year amounts to many millions of pounds, and the ability to handle this business through the Bank's own London office will result in an important addition to the earning power of the Bank. In many other directions also the interests of the two Banks will be immensely benefitted by the amalgamation.

The following is a condensation of the statement issued by the Bank at the close of business on the 31st of March:—

ASSETS.

Cash, Gold Bullion, Bankers' Balances and Balance Due by London Office	\$ 7,345,421.04
Government, Municipal, Railway and other Bonds and Stocks	10,308,780.64
	\$17,654,201.68
Loans and Discounts	45,530,388.63
All Other Assets	1,509,074.61
	\$64,693,664.92

LIABILITIES.

Capital	\$8,000,000.00
Reserve	2,000,000.00
	10,000,000.00
Circulation	5,588,438.00
Deposits	46,423,528.64
All Other	2,681,698.28
	\$64,693,664.92

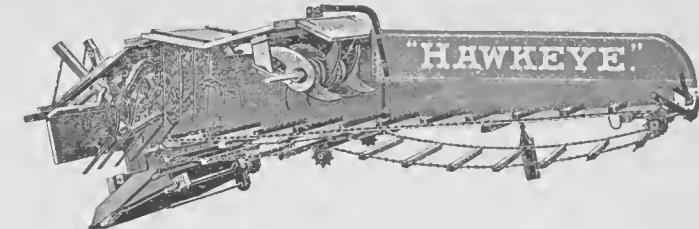
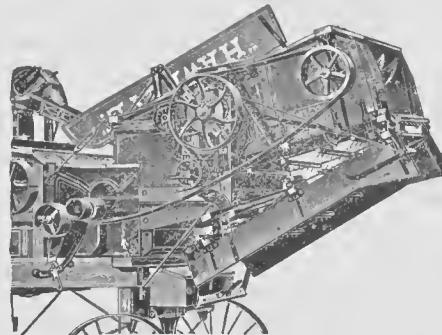
In this issue we insert for the first time the advertisements of the F. O. Maber Company, Winnipeg. Mr. Maber, the manager of this new firm, has been for a long time manager of the mail order department of the Hudson's Bay Stores in this city, which position he leaves to take charge of this, Western Canada's Exclusive Mail Order House. We have known Mr. Maber for a number of years, and feel confident that anything advertised by his firm may be relied upon to be as advertised in every particular.

"HAWKEYE"

Automatic Band-Cutter and Self-Feeder

THE BEST MANUFACTURED.

 YOU need a Feeder, why not write us for circular, and after careful examination order the "Hawkeye"—the only Feeder made with two governors. Guaranteed fully.



The Waterous Traction Engine ^{18 h.p.}
The Buffalo-Pitts-Niagara Thresher
The Goodison's "McCloskey" Thresher

THE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO.

Winnipeg, Man.

TERRITORIAL STOCK WATERING RESERVES.

The much vexed question of stock-watering reserves is at present the subject of investigation by a Dominion commissioner, Mr. E. Burley, who has for the past few months been travelling through the range country inspecting these reserves and obtaining evidence as to the necessity or otherwise of each one.

The policy of setting apart all important unoccupied springs which remain open during the winter season, and sites furnishing easy approaches to rivers and streams for range cattle going to water, was adopted by the Department of the Interior a number of years ago and the innovation speedily developed into a bone of contention between the "small" stockman and his more affluent neighbor. There can be no reasonable doubt that in some cases large ranchers brought influence to bear on officials to get springs reserved (and incidentally the quarter section on which they were located), which were not, strictly speaking, absolutely essential to the welfare of the community or required in the public interest. The idea, it is alleged, was rather to keep out settlers from the range occupied by these extensive concerns than to ameliorate the condition of stockmen already in occupation.

Those acquainted with the conditions of our western range country are, however, aware of the fact that often a good spring is the key to many square miles of excellent grazing lands, that would be absolutely worthless without the life-giving fluid. Cattle will only travel a certain distance for water, and any portion of the grazing districts which has not a water supply available within a very few miles is quite unproductive. Such being the case, it certainly would be a grave error to allow any person to monopolize and fence such a spring and render useless territory that would sustain probably several thousand head of stock.

For a few years after the policy of reserving important watering places had been inaugurated, a large number of small stockmen squatted from time to time on these reserves, and when the matter was officially reported to the department and these people were notified that they could not get entry and that they must move off, the trouble began, and representations were made to and pressure brought to bear on the various members of parliament interested and the plea advanced that when they squatted they were not aware of the fact that the lands were reserved, and to further complicate matters, many of them had put up extensive improvements before receiving warning. This condition of affairs is chiefly responsible for Commissioner Burley's trip.

It is said that the opinion is entertained in official quarters that the stock-watering reserves are not altogether necessary and that the ranchers will "worry along" well enough without them, and that, in any event, they are

unnecessarily large. The Farmer prefers to believe that this is an erroneous impression. A range country without a water supply for public use is, in common parlance, properly described as a "desert." It is nothing more nor less; and it would be an outrageous policy that would permit half a dozen settlers to come in and monopolize the open water which nature has supplied for the needs of a hundred square miles of grazing area. The proper size of these reservations is another debatable point. It has been argued that sufficient land merely to cover the source of supply of the spring would be ample. In practice, however, this does not work out. Range cattle are not fond of evidences of civilization; they look with suspicion on the enterprising settler, and if there is any fencing, habitations, and especially dogs, within half a mile of their usual drinking place, they are very liable to seek "new fields."

While we are on this subject, it might be well to offer a few humble suggestions. Would it not be well to have Western Assiniboia examined with a view to locating any important stock-watering places that may still be available for reservation there. As is well known, ninety per cent. of the present reservations lie within Southern Alberta, and although The Farmer does not lay claim to any special prophetic instinct or clearness of vision, we will take the responsibility of predicting that a very large portion of Southern Alberta will speedily be yielded up to the aggressive homesteader, while enormous stretches of country in Western Assiniboia, which cannot be covered by any irrigation scheme by gravity will always be what they are now, namely, range country. It seems as if no time should be lost in protecting the public interest by making these reservations before vested rights have to be reckoned with. This is a matter for the government at Ottawa to look into and Ottawa is far removed from stock-watering reserves and thirsty cattle. However, we must hope for the best.

There is another important matter which could be dealt with by the ranchers themselves, and that is the improvement of present watering places. It is a pity to see fine, powerful springs diminishing in volume from year to year until they finally disappear and the district assumes a desert condition. In nine cases out of ten this is solely due to the trampling of the soil around the spring by stock, which soon has the effect of completely sealing it. Every important spring in the country should be cleaned out yearly and the head protected by fencing. Unfortunately, "what is everybody's business is nobody's business," and the result is that no organized effort is made to save these springs from obliteration. The Stock Growers' Association might, with propriety and advantage, take action in this respect.

These incidents all go to show how much better off we would be in the west were our public domain administered by the local authorities, who could more

promptly appreciate the requirements and take steps to meet them, even if special taxation were necessary to do so.

A feature of the difficulty which is likely to complicate matters considerably is the fact that a large area of the lands now under reserve for stock-watering purposes form part of the land grant of the Calgary & Edmonton Railway Co. and that this corporation objects to relinquishing what it considers to be the very best parts of its grant, for public purposes, without substantial compensation. It is to be hoped that the company will ultimately realize that whatever action will prove of distinct benefit to the country at large could not fail to have a similar influence upon the business of the company, which is the largest land owner in Southern Alberta. Should the company, however, prove obdurate, the interests at stake are quite important enough to warrant the Dominion government in buying these areas from the company even at apparently exorbitant prices, and reserving them for the use of the public.

—The census returns place the population of Winnipeg at 42,597, an increase of 16,958 over the returns for 1891.

—A salt combine is the latest addition to the Canadian family of combines. Sir Donald Smith is president; Sir Wm. Van Horne, T. G. Shaughnessy and Thos. Tait are on the directors, and it would look as though the C. P. R. are interested. The new company is capitalized for \$8,000,000, part of the stock being held by Buffalo capitalists. If Canadian users of salt have to pay dividends on the above amount of capital, salt will cost more in the future than it does now. If that is the case, then it will be the duty of the government to abolish the duty on salt.

—On May 21st the State of Illinois dedicated a building that has cost \$150,000 as a college of agriculture. Several other states not at all its equal in wealth have given far more attention to scientific education along agricultural lines, but this great building is admirably fitted for its intended purpose. Over the main entrance is a motto that is quite as appropriate for Manitoba as for Illinois—"The wealth of Illinois is in her soil and her strength lies in its intelligent development." We are reaching the stage at which an agricultural college is desirable; in that direction it may be as well for us to hasten slowly, but meantime there is nothing to prevent every farmer to do his share in developing the fertility of the country we live in to a much greater extent than many of us have any idea of.

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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Rope-Making Machine.

W. P., Cannington Manor, Assa: "Can any of your readers give me directions for making a simple rope-making machine?"

Brome on Breaking.

Farmer, Lintrathen, Man.: "I am thinking of sowing an acre of Brome grass for seed. How would it do on a piece of new loamy breaking? Should it be sown alone, or with a nurse crop?"

Answer.—It is not, as a rule, desirable to sow anything on new breaking. But if yours is loamy it should be also free from annual weeds and may turn out a fair crop, if the season is favorable. If dry it will prove next to a failure. Sow very little in the shape of a nurse crop and keep stock from eating it bare in the fall. The less it is fed then the better for it.

Maple Sugar Making in Manitoba.

Nemo: "It may interest some of your readers to know that an old timer, living on the banks of the Assiniboine, not far from the C. P. R. bridge at Treeshank, this spring tapped about two hundred native maples down in the valley, making from the sap some most excellent syrup and sugar, both of which I tasted when in that neighborhood recently. I do not know of anyone else having made sugar from the Manitoba maple. Many have told me that it would only make syrup."

Editorial Note.—At Sugar Point, near Selkirk, there used to be a lot of sugar made from the native maple and old-timers in the Qu'Appelle Valley turned out considerable quantities. But sugar made in that way is now too expensive.

Camphor Balls as Lice Destroyers.

Geo. Wood, Holland, Man.: "In your issue of May 6th I noticed an article re camphor balls as lice destroyers and as I had had the usual trouble in keeping the nests of setting hens free from vermin, I decided to try this remedy, so procured a few balls from the drug store and placed them in the nests, with the following results:—Next day I found one of my hens dead and two others quite sick; so much so that I expected them to die. Looking in the nest I found three of the balls missing. Being suspicious, I concluded to make myself sure on the matter and gave one of the balls to a hen that was not valuable—result—she was dead next day. The two sick hens, one of which is a valuable bird that had intended exhibiting at Winnipeg this year, may recover, owing to the fact that these hens became physicked, while the two that died were not. As to the efficacy of the balls as an insecticide that is undisputed, but I would suggest that they be wrapped in a little thin cotton to guard against such an occurrence as I have mentioned. The cotton will be no hindrance to the usefulness of the balls, as it is the odor that frees the nests, and that will be just as strong in the cotton as out of it. I write this to, if possible, prevent others from losing valuable birds."

Note.—We are pleased to have this hint from Mr. Wood.

Evener for Wagon.

J. S. D., Morris, Man.: "I see W. J. Edwards, of Portage la Prairie, gives, especially for my edification, an evener for three horses on a wagon which does away with side draft, but he is entirely wrong. Allow me to suggest that any person interested should get some pieces of lath and a few shingle nails and try for themselves. If they succeed in inventing anything that will lessen the side-draft without crowding or spreading the horses they will be ingenious indeed. I would make a T, the leg of which would represent the tongue and the cross the axle; now drive a nail at joint for king bolt, fasten to a wall or post and rig any contrivance for whipple-treec with a few nails and pieces of lath, hanging three equal weights from them. It will be found that the tongue will be deflected equally, no matter what ingenuity is displayed."

To Destroy Ants and Moles.

J. H., Stockton, Man.: "How can I get rid of ants and moles?"

Answer.—Are you sure it is wise to kill the ants? We have a nest at our door-step which we carefully protect. They kill the

vermin on our flowers and climbing vines, and are busy on trees at the same useful work. To punch a hole in the nest, put down a little bisulphide of carbon, then cover the top of the hole, will kill them.

The following recipe, supplied us from Rocanville, N.W.T., has already been recommended to kill moles. The writer says: "As soon as I discover that a mole has entered my garden, I find his run, and dig a space of about 12 in. x 6 in. right across the run, and deep enough to be about one inch or so below the holes. Set a rat trap, or gopher trap, opposite the hole; put a tin or piece of board over your digging and cover the whole with earth, taking care to leave the trap free from dirt. In 24 hours the mole will be in the trap. If the trap has been buried (for sometimes the mole will bury the trap and fill the space full of earth) clean away dirt again; see that the holes are clean, and reset the trap. Any moles coming in my garden do not live more than a day or two. As soon as I discover their arrival I am certain to trap them."

The Best Power for the Farm.

John Canuck: "While the writer does not profess to advocate the small steam engine as an ideal power for the farm, I wish to answer a few of Alex. McLay's criticisms of the steam engine. It is very evident Mr. McL. is not an engineer, or he would not say 'the steam engine is yet far from being perfect, as a large amount of power is lost on account of so much friction.' So far as friction is concerned in the steam engine as built to-day, it is reduced to a minimum; and as an illustration I would say I know of a 22-horse-power engine that will run at a good rate of speed with only five pounds of steam pressure in the boiler. It is well known to engineers that the steam engine only utilises about 10 per cent. of the heat stored up in the fuel used under the boiler, the other 90 per cent. is lost in radiation, from the boiler, incomplete combustion, high temperature of the waste gases from the smoke stack, and last, but not least, the high temperature of the exhaust steam from the engine. Friction is nothing compared with the above."

"I consider the tread-power cruelty to animals, and if Mr. McL., who is used to walking on level ground, would walk uphill for one day, he would have quite a different feeling at night."

"The ideal power for the farm is the wind mill, which will run steady enough to drive an electric generator which will charge a set of storage batteries or accumulators. The electricity can be stored for about three weeks and used in small quantities, if desired with the loss of about 18 per cent. by having a small motor all those things at the beginning of Mr. McL.'s letter can be done, whether the wind blows or not. The electricity could also be used to light the farmer's house and barns, making him independent of the Standard Oil Co. It could be used for heating his house by having radiators, making him independent of the coal combine and he would not be compelled to go to town and take his stand behind nineteen other teams, waiting for his turn to get to the coal car, as the writer has done, with the mercury approaching 20 below.

"Then, of course, he would have his automobile to run to town to get mail, etc., to say nothing of the possibilities of doing all the farm work with electricity generated by the windmill through the medium of the dynamo. There seems to be a general impression that anyone can run a gasoline engine, simply because there is not the danger with it that is attached to the steam boiler. Yet I think time will prove that the gasoline engineer will need to study his business just the same as the steam engineer, as the gasoline engine is an intricate and delicate piece of machinery."

Substitute for Shorts.

A. C. Grantham, Winnipeg: "1. I notice that in hog fattening operations the use of shorts is very largely resorted to. Can you tell me of a good substitute for shorts for fattening purposes that can be easily grown on the farm by a beginner, so as to avoid having to pay out cash for feed when money is scarce? 2. Can little pigs be successfully raised for fattening without the use of skim milk, when the farmer has no cattle?"

Answer.—1. No.

2. There is nothing so good for young pigs as skim milk and if you cannot get it the success of hog-raising will be cut down considerably.

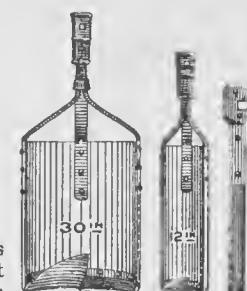
Different Methods of Breaking.

J. J. Caswell, West Saskatoon, sends the following notes on the question discussed by the Central Saskatchewan Agricultural Society in January last. "Which is best, shallow breaking followed by backsetting, or deep breaking and disc harrowing?" Most of the members favored the first method. Mr. Caswell himself in his early experience broke shallow and seeded the same way, always with poor results. Then he and a neighbor decided to try deep breaking, cultivating, for want of a better implement, with a hoe drill and sowing with the same machine. This proved a success and both men followed the plan for years. Still, having no disc, he went on with deep breaking followed by a shoe drill and drag harrow. That also was a success. Then he bought a disc and used that on deep breaking, seeding with a shoe drill, and has never had a failure. He believes he has had his grain harvested a week earlier on as average than those who broke shallow and backset.

Well Boring

Augurs

Now is the time to secure a Well Boring outfit. As summer season approaches, there will be a great demand for wells. You can test for water with the 12 in. Augur, while the 30 in. Augur is used for enlarging the well, where water has been found. We can supply you with any size of Augur, from 12 in. to 30 in. You can bore from 40 to 50 feet a day. We carry a full line of Augur repairs. Shafting, piping, couplings, wrenches or bits can be supplied on shortest notice.



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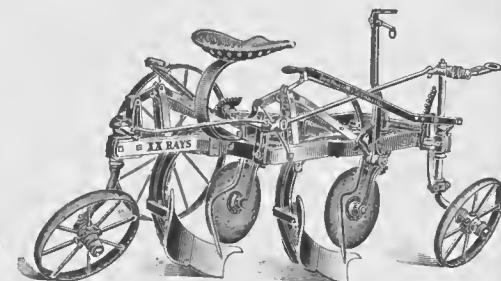
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These plows are celebrated for the extreme hardness of the wearing parts and freedom from soft spots. They turn the ground nicely and are light draft. Call and get circulars describing the patented stop, lifting spring, spring clevis, and other points of superiority.

ALEX. C. MCRAE, - - - Agent at WINNIPEG, MAN.

Deere Disc Drill



A COMBINED

DISC HARROW AND DISC DRILL.

Consists of a regular Deere Disc Harrow, to which is added a pair of seed boxes provided with spouts for conducting the grain to the ground. Pressure wheels furnished when wanted. When not in use, the drill attachment is removed.

Perfect as a Drill.

Perfect as a Disc Harrow.

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GENERAL AGENTS
FOR MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

SHIPPERS OF BUTTER AND EGGS.

To the Winnipeg market, will do well to remember us, as we are the largest handlers of above lines in the Canadian Northwest.

References; Any Bank or Wholesale House in Winnipeg. Correspondence solicited.

FINEST COLD STORAGE PLANT WEST OF TORONTO.

Office: 147 Bannatyne Ave., East.
Packing House; Louise Bridge.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.,

Pork Packers & Commission Merchants, Winnipeg.

Changing his location he found himself sowing in 1900 alongside of two other farmers, one of whom, a good farmer, broke shallow and backset in 1899. He sowed with a hoe drill, getting a very thin stand. Drouth hit them all in June and this man had 16 bushels per acre of No. 2 wheat, sold at 60c. Mr. Caswell, following his old method, had an early germination, a good stand and well stooled, producing 15 bushels of 1 hard, selling at 70c. The third man put in his seed late owing to the drouth, but it came and did better than the others, but with a low grade of wheat.

Going back over their experiences, Mr. Caswell believes that his land being broken in good time and well disked was well packed together. The seed was put in deep where it got enough moisture, started early and stooled out early. But when the drouth hit them hard, many of the stools died, leaving only the strongest, which did their best and were ripened and cut early.

The next man, No. 2, had his land too loose when he sowed, and it dried out before the grain had a chance to stool. The roots went deeper in search of moisture and held their own very well till the rains came, when stooling commenced. The rain kept this lot growing when it should have been cut, and had early frost come it would have all been frozen. Even with this in its favor it was worth about \$2 an acre less than Mr. Caswell's.

The third man was a new farmer with poor facilities. His land was broken and sown in spring, the seed poorly put in, and a worse showing to begin with than No. 2, but he still came out ahead.

It would be assumed by a superficial observer that this greater success in an exceptional season was a proof that their methods were better than those followed with steady advantage for years by the man who broke deep and then worked the surface as well as he could. But early ripening is much more important than a chance yield of, it may be, a bushel or two more of frozen wheat, and on this ground particularly Mr. Caswell maintains that for their district his favorite method is best for an average of years.

He does not contend that his plan is equally good for all kinds of soils. If low and flat with strong, thick roots, and plowed deep, those roots will not decay, and such land should be broken early in June as shallow as possible. As soon as this thin turf looks dead a heavy roller should be run over it to pack it down. This will hasten the rotting process if it gets rain. If rain does not come, that sod will simply dry out and may toss around for years without rotting. In all cases, to make a success of backsetting, it must be done early and enough fresh soil turned up to straighten the surface and cover all the sod. If the soil is of a more open nature, with fewer grass roots, this is work wasted and pretty likely to produce frozen grain.

Late spring plowing is another thing that will help to advertise this district as a country for frozen wheat. If at all possible the land here should be well plowed and harrowed down early in the fall before there is any frost. If plowed with either some frost or snow in the ground it will leave the ground far too loose.

Another point and I have done. Don't deluge us with advice based on the experience of one or two years. Ladoga wheat, speltz, and two-rowed barley have had their day and turned out delusions. Half hardy trees and shrubs have also fooled us. We want no fads, but tried things and fully tested methods of working. I am in favor of intelligent tree-planting and gardening the same as for solid farming, but don't run after novelties, leave that to the tenderfoots.

Brome Grass Failed—Spring Balance.

F. T. Levick, Innisfail, Alta.: "A year ago I sowed 10 acres barley and drilled with it 12 to 14 lbs. Brome, used agitator in seed box, as per advice in your paper. It went in right, if not too deep. I doubt if its showing now promises more than 2 loads on the 10 acres. I see you say leave alone if any showing, but is not this too thin, had I not better plough for summer fallow?"

"2. Can you tell me whers to get a spring weighing machine to weigh milk in huckets, and cost? I have applied to the two largest hardware stores west of Winnipeg and they say customs seized their stock in transit some time ago, because such a scale is illegal."

Answer.—1. Perhaps the seed was poor or it may have been put in too deep. If by the time you see this it makes no better showing, to plow it up may be the safest course.

2. The law of Canada prohibits that kind of weights, though we think it is running the matter too fine. A spring balance is better than none.

The Government permits the sale for sportsmen's uses of a spring balance to weigh 25 lbs. If that will suit you we can get one to you post free for 60 cents, only it must be distinctly understood that weighing goods for sale on such a balance is unlawful.

Live Stock Insurance.

Subscriber, Morden, Man.: "I have read your reply to E. W. S., Rosedale, Man., re the Western Farmers' Live Stock Insurance Co., and would like to tell E. W. S. and others a little of my experience. I have no reason to find fault with the company, for they were not to blame in the matter, but if I had seen their by-laws before insuring I would never have insured with them. One of their agents here told me such monumetals, for the sake of the two dollars, that I was taken in by him. I wanted him to show me the by-laws of the company, but

he said he had none with him, they were all in his grip and it was somewhere that he could not get it, but he could tell me just as well. He said it would only cost me two per cent, and that lasted for five years. When I got the by-laws I found it was five per cent, yearly. He also said when I questioned him as to how much the company paid in case of loss, and if they paid the same for a poor horse as a good one, 'That they paid three-quarters of the valuation of the animal that I and my neighbors swore the animal was worth, providing it did not amount to more than one hundred dollars,' but I find that is not the case. Article 21 in by-laws says: 'Each animal insured is a separate and distinct risk, and the company shall not be liable for a greater amount per head than placed thereon in the application, and such sum is to be an average price of all stock owned of the class insured.' By the advice of the agent, I insured all my horses, 12 in number, at an average of \$70 apiece, or a total of \$840, but the total value was not estimated; and according to the above extract, I could only get \$70 for the best horse I have, and some of them are worth at least \$150, while if one died that was worth say \$60, all I could get would be about \$40, as in the above-mentioned article it says: 'Every member shall, when making application for insurance, state the aggregate value in any particular class of live stock which he desires to insure, and in case of loss the insured shall be entitled to receive from the company only such proportion of the loss actually sustained, as the entire amount of insurance covered by the policy bears to the aggregate value of all live stock covered by the policy as fixed by the assured in his said application, subject to the rule of contribution with co-insurers."

Virginia Creeper.

W. G. Willoughby, Lyons Hall, Man.: "In The Nor-West Farmer of May 20th you say the Virginia creeper grows in great profusion about Winnipeg. I had heard that it grew in some parts of the province, but could not find out where I might obtain it. Will you kindly let me know how I can get roots or slips and what is the best time for planting. I should imagine the autumn would be the best time for planting roots, but if it does as well from slips the spring would be the time for planting them. I have one root which is doing well; had it from Dakota in the fall."

Answer.—It is too late now to get this plant to the best advantage. Early May is the best season for nearly every kind of shrub and tree. You could then secure from nurserymen slips at trifling cost. If well cultivated round, your own plant should next spring supply all the slips you need.

How Colonel Dent Buys Horses.

Rancher, Alberta: "There seems to be a good deal of uncertainty among farmers as to just the class of horses Colonel Dent will accept. We have, of course, certain particulars, but these are only general ones, and a fuller knowledge of the man, his ways of buying and the amount, or extent, of blemishes he will pass would be of great value to ranchers. After he has bought horses it will be better known just what can be brought out to show him. While in Ontario recently I had the pleasure of watching Colonel Dent buying horses, and perhaps a few hints of what I saw may be of value to those who think of selling to him."

"In the first place Col. Dent is a military man, and hence naturally looks for military promptness in response to all his orders by those showing him horses. It will, therefore, be wise to do as he orders instantly, when he says 'stop,' see that the horse stops at once. He forms his opinion of a horse rapidly and once his mind is made up—well, that's an end to it. When he orders a horse taken away he wants him away as fast as possible, so that he can look at another."

"After a horse is led up to him for inspection, Colonel Dent looks him over, puts on the standard and, if the V.S. accompanying him, who has been examining the horse for soundness, pronounces him all right, orders the horse away to have a saddle put on. By the way, Col. Dent is just as apt to walk upon the off side of a horse to put on the standard as he is to do so on the right side, and therefore it will be wise for those breaking horses to accustom them to having men approach from either side. When three or four horses have been passed to be saddled they were all sent for a short, sharp run, after which they were brought up for another inspection for wind, lameness and behaviour under the saddle. If passed now they were numbered and sent to the stables.

"I could not see that any attention was paid to how the horses behaved when the saddle was thrown on them or when first mounted. All that apparently was wanted being that the horses behave themselves when under the second inspection."

"Now a word as to the amount of blemishes that will be passed. I saw horses with quite long scars on their legs, evidently from barb wire cuts, passed without the least trouble. It seemed to me that so long as these cuts or wounds had not interfered with the muscles or the action of joints, and did not interfere with the usefulness of the horse, no attention was paid to them whatever."

"As clearly as I could judge the style of a horse that suits Col. Dent is what we, in the west, consider a good cow horse, only he is a little more particular than we are, for we will use a horse with curly hocks and more crooked in the hind legs than he likes. He wants horses of strong constitution, with strong hacks, good wind and with straight, well-honed limbs. He is not nearly as particular as the Mounted Police officers have been and while watching him no

Sporting Goods.

There is something in the air we breathe, in the land we roam, and in the streams we frequent, that gives stronger life and greater activity to us. Exercise to a just and limited extent is beneficial to every man, woman and child. This is so thoroughly recognized, that athletics is now considered an essential part of every youth's and every maiden's education. We admire the athlete, the fisherman, the hunter, the golfer, the baseball enthusiast, the lover of horses, the skater, indeed, every man who is willing to drop business for a brief time, with all its attendant cares, and breathe the air of the meadows, the forests, and the mountains. We know the needs of such people, and can supply an immense variety of everything essential to make one's outing pleasant and satisfactory.

Every article is guaranteed as represented. If you do not find it so, then you can return it at our expense, and we will refund your money promptly.

FOOTBALLS

Regular Association. Forwarded by mail to any address. Postage 10c. extra.

No. 3—Best English. \$2.00.

No. 4—Best English. \$2.25.

No. 5—Best English. \$2.50.

No. 5—Scotch Match, buttonless. \$2.50.

No. 5—St. George Match, buttonless. \$2.75.

Thomlinson Match. \$3.50.

RUGBY. Thomlinson. \$4.00.

EXTRA BLADDERS.

No. 3—Association or Rugby. 65c.

No. 4—Association or Rugby. 70c.

No. 5—Association or Rugby. 75c.

No. 6—Association or Rugby. \$1.00.

INFLATORS.

No. 1, 50c.; No. 2, 75c.; No. 3, \$1.00;

No. 4. \$1.50.

Lacrosse Sticks

Lacrosse players should write to us for their sticks and balls. The orders will be filled with great promptness and the goods will be found satisfactory. Sticks cannot be sent by mail.

Lally's Clockcord. \$2.75 each.

Lally's No. 1 Match. 1.60 each.

The Winnipeg. 1.25 each.

Youths'. 75c. each.

Boys'. 40c. each.

LACROSSE BALLS

Regulation style. 40c. each.

By mail 5c. extra.

Croquet Sets

No. 1—Four ball Set, American make. A very fine set at the price. \$1.25.

No. 2—Six ball Set, of American manufacture. \$1.50.

No. 3—Eight ball Set, American make. \$2.00.

No. 4—Eight-ball Set, selected handles, galvanized wickets. \$2.75.

No. 5—A very superior Four-ball Set, 28-inch mallets, the balls and mallets being made of selected rock maple. \$3.25.

No. 6—Eight-ball Set, specially finished, 7-inch mallets. \$4.00.

FLAGS.

These are made of the very best hunting. We shall be glad to quote prices of others—Stars and Stripes, Society Flags and special designs, upon application.

Size.	Ensign	Union Jack	Dominion
3 x 6 ft...	\$3.25	\$4.25	\$6.75
4 x 8 ft...	4.25	5.75	7.25
5 x 10 ft...	7.50	9.00	9.25
6 x 12 ft...	8.00	10.00	10.25
7 x 14 ft...	10.75	12.00	13.00
8 x 16 ft...	14.40	16.00	16.50
9 x 18 ft...	18.25	21.00	21.50

Tennis Balls

Wright & Ditson's Championship Balls, 1901. \$4.25 per doz.

Ayers' Championship, 1901. \$4.25 per doz.

Ayers' Good Melton Regulation. \$3.50 per doz.

Ayers' Regulation Melton. \$3.00 per doz.



Tennis Racquets

Our variety of Racquets is large, including the very best of America's makes. Wright & Ditson's and Spalding's Racquets being of exactly the same style, we reserve right of supplying either, as stocks will permit, unless otherwise specially instructed.

Plim. \$8.00. Sear's Special. 7.00.

Sear's Special, Cork Handles. 7.50.

W. & D. Champion. 5.50.

Longwood. 4.00.

Park. 3.00.

Huh. 2.50.

Surprise—Youth's. 1.75.

F. W. AYERS'. 9.00.

Close Strung, Fish Tail Handle. 6.00.

Ensign. 5.00.

Club. 3.00.

Full-sized Ladies' and Men's. \$2.25, 2.50.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

Spalding (No. 13), Cane Handle. \$7.00.

Slocum Tournament. 6.00.

Slocum. 4.50.

Slocum Jr. 3.50.

Greenwood. 2.25.

Geneva. 2.00.

QUOITS.

Good Quality English Steel.

23 lbs. each, per set of 4. \$3.50.

3 lbs. each, per set of 4. 4.00.

3 lbs. each, per set of 4. 4.50.

Superior English Forged Steel, Polished. 23 lbs. each, per set of 4. \$4.25.

3 lbs. each, per set of 4. 5.00.

3 lbs. each, per set of 4. 5.50.

4 lbs. each, per set of 4. 6.50.

HAMMOCKS.

These are strongly made— even the cheapest of the full sized ones being capable of sustaining 300 lbs. weight. Hammocks can only be sent by Express or by freight with other supplies.

No. 1—Open, Bed 36x76, color Green and Scarlet, Pillow and spreader. \$1.50.

No. 2—Open, Bed 36x76, color Green or Red, Pillow Spreader and Valance. \$2.25.

No. 3—Combination Khaki color, Bed 40x80, with Spreader, Pillow and Valance. \$3.25.

No. 4—Combination mixed Khaki and Green, 40x80, Spreader, Pillow and Valance. \$3.75.

No. 5—Figured, Grass Green, very handsome, 43x88, Cross Bar, Spreader, Pillow and Valance. \$4.75.

No. 6—Baby Hammocks, woven, open ends. 90c.

No. 7—Baby Hammocks, woven, closed ends, with Mosquito Netting to cover. \$1.25.

No. 8—Baby Hammock, Cotton Cord. 60c.

The F. O. Maber Co'y

P.O. Box 522, WINNIPEG, MAN.

horse sent to have the saddle put on was rejected."

Hare's-ear Mustard.

A. T. Fotheringham, Grenfell, Assa.: "I enclose a root of hare's-ear mustard pulled on 22nd April, having every appearance of strong vitality. There are many more where I got this. As soon as the snow disappeared these noxious weeds appeared, healthy and vigorous, with leaves two inches long. They must have grown to their present size last year. How comes it that these, being annuals, live through the winter. This is a question of interest and importance to your numerous readers. We would like to have some information on the subject."

Answered by Prof. Jas. Fletcher, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.—The plant sent to you by A. T. Fotheringham is, as he states, the hare's-ear mustard, many young plants of which seem to have passed through the winter this year, as is sometimes the case. Although this plant is styled an annual, and in most seasons in the west is a true annual, the seeds germinating in the spring, and ripening their seeds the same season; at the same time, like many other annuals, it frequently is what is called a "winter annual," that is, the seeds germinate in the autumn, pass the winter partially grown, and then flower the next year at an earlier date than those seeds which germinated only in the spring. A winter annual differs from a biennial in that it is, as a rule, a true annual, the seeds ripening on plants which only germinated in the spring of the same season, but at the same time it has the power to behave like a biennial, some of the young plants of the previous autumn not being killed out in many instances by the winter's frost. Stink weed is a well-known example.

Handling Barb Wire.

W. L. McNair, Keyes, Man.: "One of your subscribers asks how to handle barbed wire that has been unrolled, and I notice the answers of three different parties in your last issue, which I don't think were up-to-date, so I will give you a couple of simple and handy plans.

"1. If you wish to move wire over prairie ground where there is no scrub or over cultivated fields, hitch a team on one end and draw it to where you want it. To turn corners, at right angles, or any angle, tie a pulley to the corner post and run the wire through, it will then turn the corner without any trouble.

"2. If land is scrubby or if you wish to leave the wire coiled for any time: take the front hub of a sleigh, put in two good stakes 4 ft. high, nail a strip firmly just above the holster and another within an inch or two of the top. Tie your wire to one of the stakes and turn your holster, taking care to drive a few feet away from the wire. When you have 150 or 200 lbs. on lift it out and put in fresh stakes, or draw it to where you want it, fasten the end of the wire to your first post and drive away, it will unwind itself. If you wish to leave it on the stakes, don't have your stakes fit the holes in the holster too tightly."

Sheep in Northern Alberta.

F. W. Wilkinson, Clover Bar, Alta., writes to suggest that the Edmonton district is well suited for sheep farming, but that it could hardly be made a success unless some one starts a woolen factory and so help to secure better prices for the wool. This looks feasible, but unfortunately factories started in that way never come to anything. Factory workers collect in large towns and there is more chance of a mill doing well where there are a dozen rivals than in a country that it has all to itself. Wool is growing less valuable because it is possible out of long staple cotton and shoddy to make clothing that looks as well as that from genuine wool.

Breeding Farm Horses on Wheat Farms.

John Renton, Braeside, Deloraine, Man.: "In the Nor-West Farmer of the 5th of April I observed an article under the above heading containing many good points. There are, however, some points in the article that I might be inclined to differ from. Mr. Waugh says that the breed is of less importance than the breeder. In my opinion the breed is first in all cases, for I care not how good the breeder may be, he cannot make a good animal out of a poor one. And a very poor breeder may breed good animals from a good breed. Another point that I take exception to is:—'We are as yet only emerging from the pioneer stage of farming, and the best of us can hardly speak with confidence about the suitability of our country for a profitable blend of wheat growing and horse breeding.' Have we not twenty, and in some cases many more, years' experience in this country and the experience of a large number for

THE WESTERN CANADIAN HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office, Wawanesa, Man.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$500,000

JOS. CORNELL, Sec. and Manager.

Many farmers who would not think of contracting to buy an implement or other article of merchandise until satisfied as to its quality, probable utility and price, have been contracting for Hail Insurance of uncertain quality and cost. Their disappointment leads to condemnation of Hail Insurance generally. Might as well condemn all bridges over a stream because one has proved unsafe. The insurance sold by this Company and its ability to pay losses in full are open to inspection, and prices are marked in plain figures.

THE WESTERN FARMER'S LIVE STOCK INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE :
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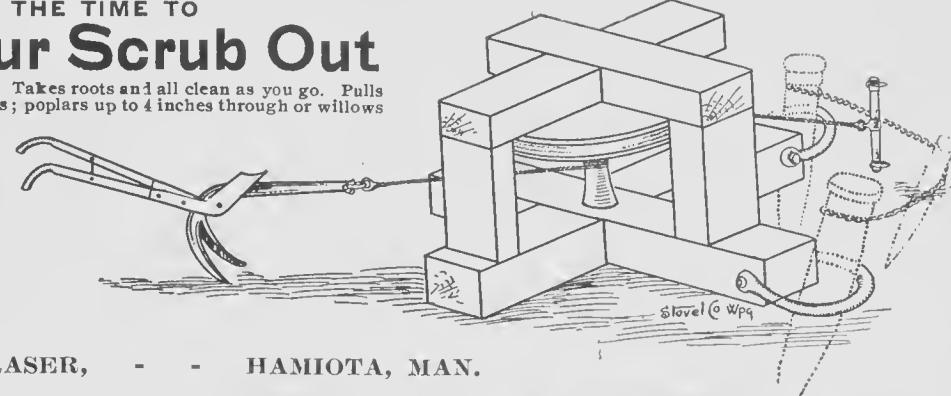
NOW IS THE TIME TO Take Your Scrub Out

And this is the rig to do it with. Takes roots and all clean as you go. Pulls either small stumps or growing trees; poplars up to 4 inches through or willows that five horses will draw with the ordinary hitch, one horse draws on this power. Farmers, get your scrub patches cleaned up. Don't be seen plowing and working around them—it doesn't look thrifty. Buy one of these machines, they have proved themselves in field trials. Competitors challenged, but afraid to show against them.

Prices and testimonials on application to—

H. A. FRASER,

HAMIOTA, MAN.



a good part of a century in Ontario and Quebec? Are we ever going to get beyond the pioneer stage?

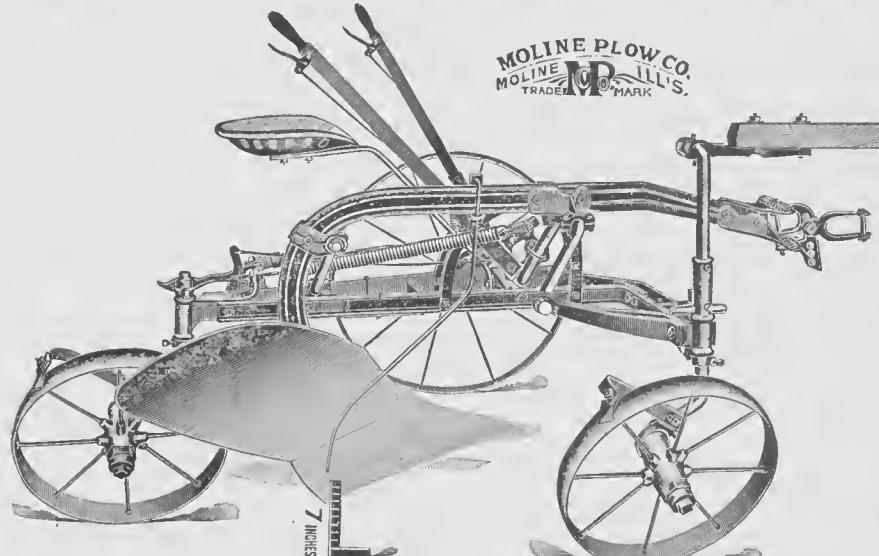
"In my opinion there is no breed of horses that has done so much to improve the horses of Canada as the Clyde. It is quite true that some poor ones have been imported. Such might be expected, as there always are exceptions to all rules. Another horse that did a great deal of good in improving the horses of Ontario was the French-Canadian stallion. There must have been some good blood in these French horses originally, for to look at them they were only ponies, but I have known some as good farm horses as I ever saw bred from a French-Canadian horse and the common mares. I am pleased to see that Mr. Waugh has a good word to say for the French-Canadian mares. While in Ontario some years ago I bred a French-Canadian mare to an imported Clydesdale stallion. She raised a number of very good colts from this horse. We exhibited one of the colts, at two years old, at the provincial exhibition, and she carried off the first prize where she had 15 to contend against, and while many of these had been fitted all their lives, she had only been in the stable about a week to be handled and cleaned a little.

"I agree with Mr. Waugh about the Thoroughbred. In my opinion it would be well for farmers to breed a mare or two to a good Thoroughbred of good size, with plenty of bone, such horses would be valuable on the farm, they would stand more driving than the heavy horse and in many cases do more work. I have seen the Cleveland Bay tried in many parts of Ontario, but they did not prove a success.

I have likewise seen the trotting stallion tried on common mares. A great many farmers lost their heads for a few years and bred their mares to trotting stallions, and they got the worst lot of weeds that was ever raised in Ontario. When a trotting stallion is bred to the right kind of mares some good driving horses are obtained, but not more than one out of ten is any good.

"About working the mare while nursing. I have seen some very good horses raised from mares that were very few days out of harness and I have seen some spoiled ones. After many years' experience and observation, I have concluded that the best place for both mare and colt is in the pasture field. It will not hurt her nor the colt to bring them into the stable night and morning and give her a little feed, the colt will soon learn to eat with her and both will be the better of it."

BISMARCK SULKY PLOW



The Lightest Draft Sulky ever manufactured. A full line of "Flying Dutchman" Farm Tools, Fish Wagons, Tudhope Buggies. For full information call on your nearest dealer, or write—

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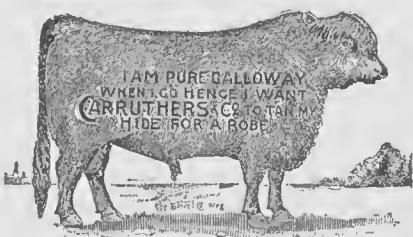
OH! What a Snap!

TO GET A COW OR HORSE HIDE TANNED as we tan them. Our circular tells you all about it. Hides tanned by us are both **Moth** and **Water proof**, and will not harden under any circumstances. Send us your address, and we will forward by return mail our circular and sample of our work on black cow hide.

IF YOU HAVE HIDES TO SELL, DON'T GIVE THEM AWAY. Send them to us. We pay the top cash price. We can tan the hide of anything—from an ELEPHANT to a FLEA. Hides sent to us should be put into old bags if possible, so as to protect the hair. Everything shipped to us should be securely tagged with the owner's name on the tag, also his post office address.

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Lice.

In his "Diseases of Poultry," Doctor Salmon gives the following on lice:—

The louse plague is the result of contagion. The parasites are introduced upon birds, and they multiply and increase to a remarkable extent when the conditions are favorable. It has been estimated that the second generation from a single louse may number 2,500 individuals, and the third generation may reach the enormous number of 125,000; and all of these may be produced in the course of eight weeks. It is not surprising, therefore, that, although the birds have so few lice upon them when well cared for that these insects can not be discovered, a few weeks of neglect and unfavorable surroundings may bring an entire change and reveal them covered with vermin, exhausted and emaciated.

It is not many years since there was a general belief in the spontaneous generation of lice from accumulations of dirt and filth, and a remnant of this belief still lingers in many minds. We may now safely banish any tendency to this antiquated theory which we may have inherited or acquired through the influence of tradition. The theory of spontaneous generation was first exploded as applied to crocodiles and reptiles of the tropical swamps and rivers; still later it was shown to be untrue with regard to lice and other insects, and finally it was disproved in relation to the very smallest organisms that are revealed by the highest powers of the microscope. To-day it is admitted by all scientists that every living thing is descended from a living parent of the same nature.

The lice of birds vary greatly in size, the largest varieties being one-sixth of an inch long and the smallest not more than one-thirteenth of an inch in length. The red mite is somewhat smaller than the most diminutive lice. A number of different kinds of lice may be found at the same time on the same bird, and, it may also be added, each species of birds has its own species of lice. The red mite may get upon people and cause considerable itching and some irritation of the skin, and it may also attack horses and other animals which are stabled near the poultry-roosts. It causes horses to rub and bite themselves, the hair over the affected places is lost and there is an eruption quite similar to mange.

Young chicks hatched under hens nearly always have lice upon them. These are found upon the head and under the throat where they have fixed themselves to the skin, and may be mistaken for pin-feathers upon superficial examination. When badly infested the parasites may also be seen under the wings and about the vent. The red mites sometimes enter the nasal passages of young pigeons and chickens, causing serious irritation and catarrh.

Gapes.

One great destroyer of young chickens is what is called gapes, a disease caused by the presence in the windpipe of a worm called *Syngamus Trachealis*. This worm forms in great numbers against the walls of the windpipe, obstructing the breathing of the chicken, causing it to stand and gape for breath until finally it dies from exhaustion.

The cause of the disease is a parasite which becomes fixed in the ground that is infected by the fowls continually running over it. From year to year this disease will infect the young poultry that inhabit the same yards continually. The trouble can, we believe, be rooted out by tilling the soil for several years and

not using the premises during this period for poultry of any kind.

These worms can be removed from the windpipe with a feather or twisted hair from the tail of a horse. In doing this great care should be used not to injure the lining of the windpipe, for if injured irritation will follow and cause death. All diseased birds should be removed from those affected and every place inhabited by them thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. The pans, drinking vessels, and all utensils used for either food or drink should be washed in scalding hot water and then disinfected with a hot solution of carbolic acid mixed in hot water, about 5 per cent. in strength. Crude carbolic acid will be quite good enough for this use. The ground should be thoroughly cleaned and scraped with a hoe, and then sprinkled with a solution made of warm water and one part in a hundred of sulphuric acid. Kill and burn all the chicks that are badly affected. In fact, it is always best to destroy with fire the bodies of all animals that die of any disease. If this were done much trouble would be averted. In large places, where dead animals of all kinds are collected and either burned or boiled into fertilizer products, but little harm comes to other animals of their kind from their contact with the diseased animals.

Internal treatment has been used with good results, both garlic, camphor and assafoeda being used, the former in its natural green form; and both the former and latter are mixed with their food. About one teaspoonful to each dozen fowls is a good proportion. Of the camphor, about one-half grain in oil form twice a day is to be given.—The Feather.

Have you whitewashed the hen-house yet? Time you did.

Don't give a hen with scaly legs chicks to care for, as that means a spreading of the disease.

Onions make valuable green feed for poultry and are a good tonic in the winter.

Iowa is credited with being first among the states in egg production, with Kansas second.

Sid. Conger, a successful poultryman, says: "Geese and ducks should be picked every six weeks, and no longer than seven apart."

Chicks as well as the old hens require grit. Indigestion is often mistaken for cholera and may be caused by the lack of grit.

Have you got the roosters shut up? The hens will lay as well without them, and there will be no danger from fertile eggs.

Go over the inside of the coops with coal oil the same as though painting every two weeks while the hen has the brood.

Water pans, fountains, and all vessels used for watering fowl should be kept scrupulously clean and an abundance of fresh water supplied.

Some successful poultry raisers press a little sharp sand into the johnny-cake they feed their young chicks, especially when they are closely confined.

Have you planted some sunflower seeds so as to grow shade for the chickens? If you haven't shade for them, arrange for it at once.

If a chick gets stunted during the first five weeks of its existence it will never make a good market fowl. They should be pushed at all times, but require special attention during the first five weeks. Give frequent but light feeding.

If a chick stands drawn up or acts droopy examine it at once. Either lice, bad bowels, or indigestion is probably the ailment. A little sweet-oil rubbed in the down on top of the head and over the vent will prove beneficial in case of lice. If these are excreta elongating the vent on the outside it must be removed.

BARRED P. ROCKS (6 Pens)

LIGHT BRAHMAS (2 Pens)

Best strains in America. Eggs \$2 per setting; Stock for sale. Incubators supplied.

REV. J. E. KIMBERLEY, Rounthwaite, Man.

R. DOLBEAR, 1238 Main St. Winnipeg

Commission Agent for farmers for guaranteed FRESH EGGS. A few choice Plymouth Rocks for sale. Write for particulars.

Virden Duck Yards.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS

Rankin's strain exclusively. Eggs \$1.50 per sitting. Guaranteed to hatch. Can be supplied at once. Correspondence solicited.

J. F. C. MENLOVE, Virden, Man.

WINNIPEG POULTRY YARDS.

For the balance of season I will sell

EGGS for HATCHING

from my CHAMPION strain of GOLDEN WYANDOTTES and HOUDANS at \$1.50 per 13-33 per 30. Also a large number of grand breeding stock at \$3.50 pair—\$5 per trio. A great chance to secure first-class birds at a low figure. Address

C. H. WISE, 759 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

THE PROFITABLE HEN

is the one that will lay both winter and summer. Green Cut Bone will make her do it. It has been found by actual experience to double the eggs in every instance where used. The

ADAM GREEN BONE CUTTER

cuts bone in the most satisfactory way. Leaves the bone in fine shavings easily consumed by chicks or mature fowls. Can't be choked by bone, meat or gristle. Cleans itself. Turns easiest because it is the only cutter made with ball bearings. Several sizes for hand and power. Catalogue No. free. W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill.

Louise Bridge Poultry Yards.

I have sold all my surplus stock, and am now booking orders for eggs at \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 20. From Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Blue Andalusians, Black Spanish and American Dominiques. The above pens have a record unequalled.

Address

GEORGE WOOD,

Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR,

The BEST and the CHEAPEST.

Illustrated Catalogue, 5c. per mail.

Poultry's Guide, new edition, 15c. per mail.

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Sole agent for Canada.

Norwood Bridge Poultry Yard

EGGS FOR HATCHING

\$2.00 for 13 White Wyandottes, W. Rocks, Houdans. \$2.00 10 M. Bronze Turkeys. \$1.50 Pekin Ducks.

Fancy Pigeons always on sale.

JOSEPH WILDING, Winnipeg, Man.

OAK GROVE POULTRY YARDS

LOUISE BRIDGE P.O.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Toulouse, Embden, White and Brown Chinese Geese.

Barred Rocks, Light Brahma, B. Javas, S. L. Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns, Houdans. (Five birds shown at Brandon, 1901, average 91% points) B. Minoras, B. B. R. and S. D. Game Bantams

Geese Eggs, 25c each; Turkey Eggs, 25c each; other eggs, \$2 per setting of 13, \$3 for 26.

INCUBATORS—Sole agent for Man. and N.W. for Geo. Ertel & Co.'s Imp. Victor Incubators and Brooder, Mann's Bone Cutters, and Wire Poultry Netting. Write for circulars and catalogues.

CHAS. MIDWINTER, LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG

SUCCESS POULTRY YARDS.

94 Gertie St., Winnipeg.

I wish to announce that I am breeding Barred P. Rocks exclusively. I have two grand pens. No. 1, pen for pullet mating, No. 2, pen for cockerels. Satisfaction guaranteed or eggs duplicated free. A limited number of settings for sale at \$2 per 13. J. A. KING, Proprietor.

SNAPS! J. Longmore, Holland.

Reliable Poultry Yards.

EGGS AT HALF PRICE on and after 1st June and Brandon prize-winning birds.

Light Brahma, Buff Cochins, White Cochins, Partridge Cochins, S. L. White Leghorns, S. C. Brown Leghorns, B. P. Rocks, B. Spanish, Black Langshans, Cornish Indian Game.

Imperial Pekin Ducks \$1 per pair.

P.S.—These birds are of the best breeding and away up in standard points. Eggs carefully packed to carry any distance and to hatch. Orders filled in rotation.

The Home of the

BARRED PLY-

MOUTH ROCK.

As I raise no other breed, I aim to have the best in the Province, and shall sell a limited number of eggs at \$3 per setting. 2 settings \$5. I also breed Blk African Bantams. A few choice birds for sale. Also Fox Terrier and Scotch Collie Dogs.

H. A. CHADWICK
St. James, Man.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

BARRED AND BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS EGGS

BUFF AND SILVER WYANDOTTES

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BLACK LANGSHANS

SILVER AND GOLDEN HAMBURGS.

For 13. Buff and B. P. Rock Stock for sale.

JOHN TODD & CO.

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9-12

MAW'S POULTRY FARM,

Cor. Bannerman Ave., WINNIPEG.

Eggs and stock. Large illustrated catalogue mailed free. I have acclimated stock of the utility varieties. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Deep-keeled Pekin Ducks, English Rouen Ducks. Immense Hero Strain Plymouth Chickens. They are great winter layers. Cockerels weigh 9 lbs. White and Silver Wyandottes, Large English White Leghorns. Also Bone Mills, Incubators, Insect Exterminators and general poultry supplies.

OXFORD SHEEP CHOICE B. ROCKS B. R. RED GAME S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

EGGS and Stock for sale.

JOS. B. JICKLING, Carman, Man.

M. B. TURKEY—\$1.50 per 10 Eggs.

B. P. ROCKS—\$1.00 per 13 Eggs. Send orders now. My hinds are from Penn.

M. O. ROUTLEDGE, Miami, Man.

G. H. GRUNDY, VIRDEN, Man.

Breeder of high class

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B. P. Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes, B. R. Game, Golden Duck-wing Bantams

EGGS per setting. I have four breeding yards of B. P. Rocks, mated for best results, and can fill orders part from each pen if desired. Eggs are hatching well, and chicks are good and strong. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE "HUB" POULTRY FARM KILDONAN.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

B. Plymouth Rocks }

Black Minoras }

S. C. B. Leghorn }

Pekin Ducks - \$1.50 per setting.

N.B.—Incubator Thermometers "Guaranteed Accuratus," wood mounting, large scale and mercury bulb, 75c.; metal ditto, mercury bulb, \$1.00, sent post paid.

T. W. BRADY, Drawer 1270, Winnipeg P. O.

MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS.

We cannot supply the demand this week for hatching eggs from our B. Minoras, W. Wyandottes, S. C. W. Leghorns, S. C. B. Leghorns, and last but not least, our B. Rocks. We have to hold back our own incubators so as to catch up with the orders. Our incubators are hatching good strong chicks from our eggs. Will be pleased to show any readers of the N. W. F. or others through our yards at any time and also to fill their orders. For Catalogues and prices write J. H. DAWSON, Mgr., 282 Ellice Ave., Wpg.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS & Silver Laced Wyandottes.

Two pens of Barred Plymouth Rocks, one for cockerel mating, one for pullets; both pens are from the best blood to be obtained regardless of price. Eggs for sale \$2 per 13, \$5 per 40.

Two Toulouse Ganders for sale, \$3.00 each.

A. J. CARTER, Box 90, Brandon, Man.

90 Varieties Choice Poultry Eggs, Pigeons and Belgium Hares, all combined in Colored Description 60 Page Book and mailed for 10c. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

This world that we're a-livin' in Is mighty hard to heat; You get a thorn with every rose, But ain't the roses sweet!

—Frank L. Stanton.



Summer and Fall Fairs.

Edmonton	July 1 to 3.
Yorkton	July 10 and 11.
Calgary	July 10 to 13.
Shoal Lake	July 17 to 18.
Wawanesa	July 18.
Carberry	July 18 and 19.
Virden	July 18 to 19.
Portage la Prairie	July 23 to 25.
Brandon	July 23 to 26.
Carman	July 24 and 25.
Winnipeg	July 25 to Aug. 2.
Oak River	Aug. 6.
Neepawa	Aug. 6 to 7.
Qu'Appelle	Aug. 7 to 8.
Souris	Aug. 7 to 8.
Lacombe	Aug. 9.
Moosomin	Aug. 9.
Regina	Aug. 13 and 14.
Toronto, Ont.	Aug. 26 to Sept. 7.
London, Ont.	Sept. 5 to Sept. 14.
Ottawa, Ont.	Sept. 13 to Sept. 21.
Little Cut Arm & Qu'Appelle	Sept. 25.
Emerson	Sept. 26 and 27.
Hartney	Oct. 2.
Killarney	Oct. 9 and 10.
Rockwood (Stonewall)	Oct. 9 and 10.

Plowing Matches.

Blyth (Tully Elder's Farm)	June 21.
Killarney	June 27.

Seeding Grass and Fodder Crops.

The rain that has just fallen so liberally has put the land in the very best condition for sowing late grain and grass. It is more than likely that the oats and wheat destroyed by grubs during the late drouth will have to be resown, and this can be done with advantage now.

What grass to sow and how much per acre is an important question. Brome grass is scarce and dear, but every one should try a little on a bit of his best and cleanest ground. As a rotation crop there is nothing more convenient than timothy, for the seed can be had almost anywhere; it is cheap to buy, and, if sound, 4 lbs. to the acre will in such favorable weather conditions be sufficient. It must be sown with a drill to secure even seeding. Western rye grass, if the seed can be had readily, is also good for rotation purposes. In every case the quality of the seed and condition of the ground at sowing time determines the success of the work. An experienced farmer says that he only sowed 8 lbs. of Brome grass and had a thin setting of plants the first year. But they spread in the fall and he had a moderate crop from them. The plants covered the ground the next year and made a grand hay crop. His neighbor sowed 12 lbs., had a good stand and one good hay crop, the next being only fit for pasture. It is the same with all other grasses. A thick stand to start with usually means only one good hay crop. If thinner, there are often two fair yields. Anyway, there never was a better chance to sow all kinds of grass than just now.

The present favorable seeding conditions for grasses are good for fodder crops. Sowings of oats to cure in the sheaf for winter feeding should not be neglected. Corn may yet be sown and will make a very large amount of feed. It is not too late to sow a piece of rape for fall pasture. Sow a little something for fodder, and if not used in the late summer or fall it can be cured for winter.

James Armstrong, managing director of the York Farmers' Colonization Co., offers on behalf of that company a sweepstake prize of \$50 for the best bull exhibited at the show to be held on the 10th and 11th of July at Yorkton. This handsome bonus will be in addition to the \$25 offered by the society for the same object.

Grasshoppers are Serious.

A representative of The Farmer paid a visit to the district around Douglas, where grasshoppers are troublesome, and went as far south as Aweme in company with Hugh McKellar, of the Department of Agriculture, and is therefore in a position to speak definitely of the present situation of the grasshopper pest in that district. In the last issue of The Farmer it was stated that Mr. McKellar had visited the district around Methven, but found the grasshoppers so small that it was too early to say whether they would be serious or not. Meantime the advice was given to plow down at once all stubble land that was at all likely to have had eggs deposited in it last fall.

At the time of this second visit to see the work of the grasshoppers, it was found that just south of Douglas, and, in fact, all the way out to Aweme, the grasshoppers were at work, though not any worse than they were last year. The little fellows had grown rapidly and passed several molts, being over $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in length, while some of the earlier ones were showing the beginnings of wings. The hot, dry weather has been very favorable for their growth, and a good rainy season would be the best thing to hold them in check and destroy them. Several fields were stripped for 100 feet long the edge, but in these cases nothing had been done to stop them. So far as could be learned, the "hoppers" are not on land that was summer fallowed last year or that was plowed deeply last fall or early this spring, but on land that was plowed shallow this spring the pests are present in large numbers. The worst cases are in close proximity to stubble fields left unplowed. In places they had crossed the road allowance and were rapidly working into the wheat. Several farmers gave this experience, and thought that if all had done as they were told to do the pest would have been well stamped out.

Around Aweme preparations were being made to fight the grasshoppers. Norman Criddle has held them in check with paris green and his fields showed no apparent damage. As soon as he saw them at work he began feeding them poisoned bran. He mixed together one cup each of paris green and salt and 12 cups of bran, making the whole mixture about as wet as a good bran mash with water. This he spread along the edge of the field where the pests were working. In spreading the bran he used a trowel, throwing it with a flip so as to spread it as finely as possible. This he does every day, and the "hoppers" were found dead in large numbers. The use of the hopper dozer has been abandoned by the farmers as being too laborious. They seem to trust the paris green in preference. It seems strange that such a man as the late Professor Luggar, who has fought grasshoppers for more than ten years, should not place much reliance on paris green, but always recommended the hopper dozer. Of course, the hopper dozer means all day work; the paris green can be applied in an hour or so each day. We hope the farmers are not being deceived in their belief in the efficacy of the paris green.

A SERIOUS ASPECT.

Even more serious than the presence of the grasshoppers is the fact that after fighting them last summer the farmers are discouraged at the prospect of another conflict and are ready to give up. One large farmer at Douglas says he has lost 50 acres already, and as there is no use fighting them for they will get the crop anyway, he has removed his teams and is looking for other work for them. This is a great mistake and an injustice to his neighbors, as the hoppers will spread from his fields to those of his neighbors, who perhaps have none. Besides, if left alone, they will be worse another year. Every man owes it as a duty to his neighbor, as well as to the country if not to himself to fight this pest to the end.

WE HAVE EVERYTHING

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Base Ball
Tennis -
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Goods

FISHING TACKLE, etc.

In fact you can get from us anything in the way of

SPORTING GOODS

Get one of our New Catalogues.

The Hingston Smith Arms Co., WINNIPEG

WHERE THE FAULT LIES.

The government did all it could do last year in fighting these pests. It supplied information as to the best way to fight them as well as the material to fight with. It is ready to do again this year. But if the advice given last fall had been followed fully, there would have been few grasshoppers this spring. The advice given was to plow down deeply all stubble land, either last fall or early this spring. Those who did so

have no grasshoppers, and it is found that but few are hatching out on the natural prairie, the whole trouble coming from the unplowed stubble land. Now, if the farmers will not follow the advice given, can they reasonably expect the government to come to their assistance again? We feel sure the government officers are perplexed. What is the use of trying to help people who won't help themselves? True, there are excuses for the farmer. Last fall was most unfavorable and everyone was

That Over-Worked Played-Out Feeling.

If your occupation is of a sedentary nature, if it is carried on indoors, or if it involves the exercise of brain rather than muscle, it may be reckoned among the unhealthy occupation. Your bowels become clogged, liver sluggish, blood thin and impure, heart weak, nerves shattered, brain action slow, and memory failing—better to-day—worse to-morrow.

When you feel over-worked, run-down and played-out, your system is deranged, and your body ill-nourished and weak.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt is intended for just such persons as yourself. The poisoning of the blood and the general weakening of the system is rectified, and the entire body is restored to a vigorous healthy condition.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT. 25c and 60c a bottle.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

A Perfect Tonic Laxative.

trying to save the little crop they had. This spring there was time for plowing down stubble land, but everyone was filled with the idea that this was the year for a big crop, and a rush was made to put in as large an acreage as possible. Many a man in the grasshopper districts woke up from this idea to find that the grasshoppers were stripping the first-sown wheat before the last was fairly in the ground. Had they not been so greedy, these farmers could have done as many sensible men did when they found the grasshoppers were hatching—stopped seeding long enough to plow down all stubble land. So long as the weather continued dry there was no hurry about seeding oats.

It is rather hard on a man who, by careful work, has his farm clear of grasshoppers, to be eaten out by those hatched on the land of a neighbor who is too careless to plow them down at the proper time. The law should make such a man liable, and if his stubble land, in which there are grasshopper eggs, is not plowed in time, it should be done for him and charged against the land, the same as in the case of noxious weeds.

Farmers are in poor shape to fight grasshoppers, as horses are worked out and feed is short, but it will never do to stop now. The trouble is that the large percentage of the "hoppers" at work are not the migratory kind, but just common grasshoppers, and they will stay in these districts until stamped out either by natural causes or by the hand of man. A good rain is what is wanted now to kill them off and start the wheat ahead of them. Farmers must prepare to fight and to continue it year after year, if necessary. The fruit growers of Ontario are said to spend 25 cents out of every dollar received in fighting insect and other foes, and farmers in the grasshopper districts in Manitoba must be prepared to put up a continual fight until they are free from them.

A Score Card for Plowing Matches.

The season for plowing matches is at hand, and The Farmer would suggest the adoption of uniform values in judging the plowing at all the matches. The

NAME.	Straightness.										Total.	
	Feeding.	In and out at end.	Depth and width of furrow.	Evenness of top of land.	Finish.	Covering weeds.	Width of land.					100
15	10	10	10	10	10	30	5					

values placed upon the different portions of the work at the Provincial plowing match are reasonable and fair and we give them below for study and criticism by those interested. Let us have your criticism.

The Pan-American.

The Pan-American Exposition was formally opened at Buffalo on the 20th of May with a large concourse of people present. May 24th, Victoria Day, was celebrated in royal style by a large attendance in spite of rain during a portion of the day. The grounds were gaily decorated and the Manitoba exhibit in the agricultural building was the scene of quite a gathering during the illuminations in the evening.

A farmer from Swan River informs us that all the railway lands around that point have been raised \$1 per acre in price since last fall.

Dr. Fletcher, Entomologist of the Dominion Experimental Farms, will again spend July in the west. It is likely that he will visit the Edmonton district this year, giving lectures under the auspices of the Territorial Department of Agriculture.

Harrowing on Horseback.

Odd and lazy as this may seem, yet we learn that a farmer at Carberry has been wise enough to adopt the plan. J. L. Irwin, in Farm and Fireside, sizes up this question pretty accurately, and we can see no reason why some plan can not be devised of saving the leg-wearing work of following a fast-walking team on the harrows. Never mind if the neighbors do call you lazy. He says:—

One of the hardest, most disagreeable jobs about the farm is following a harrow. The farm team usually attached to the implement are big, strong animals that step off lively. The length of the lines necessary to reach back over the harrow is hardly ever quite enough to give the man room enough to take a long step. The ground, of course, is soft, and the man sinks into the soil at every step. His height is just right to catch the full effect of the dust that is whirled up into the air full in his face. He cannot see the clods and stumbles over them, he recovers himself and is nearly jerked off his feet by the lines. Little wonder that the harrow is often left behind when it might be used with benefit in the fields. Why will not the farmer ride when he has harrowing to do? For the same reason that he will not rig a sun-shade over his cultivator and plow or mowing machine. It is not the custom to do so.

A few years ago the hired man of a neighbor, having a twenty-acre field of oats to harrow in, saddled up his riding pony and took it to the field with him. He spliced on an extra length of lines, hitched his team to the harrow, jumped upon his pony and started across the field. He was above the dust and could see where his team were going, and being on a level with them could manage them better. He was not called upon to exert a continued effort to keep the team's pace equal to his own. His pony could travel as fast as the team cared to go, therefore he was able to accomplish much more work in a day by riding instead of walking. When he came in at evening from the field he was not dust covered, tired out and out of sorts. He was good-tempered and disposed to spend extra time grooming and caring for his team. He even helped with the

other chores, which was not a part of his regular duties.

There was no reason why the young man had not done a wise thing. He was not tired out with a day's walking on soft ground, his health was not endangered by breathing the flying dust, and he had almost doubled the amount of ground covered in the day's work. But the neighboring farmers, who from their own fields wiped the dust and sweat from their eyes and saw him crossing his field, called him lazy. There were those among them who declared that they would not have the fellow on their farm. But his employer was not one of them.

"Bob taught me something last spring," he said one day. "Next time you see me walking in the dirt behind a harrow I'll be on horseback."

A. W. Campbell, Commissioner of Highways for Ontario, says that that province has spent \$18,449,561 in money and statute labor during the last ten years on her roads and in no way are the results in accord with the expenditure. The educational campaign begun a few years ago is beginning to bear fruit, statute labor is being abolished and more businesslike methods substituted for the improvement of the highways.

THE F. O. MABER CO., Winnipeg

P. O. BOX 522,

VIOLINS

Five days' trial free when cash accompanies the order. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded. We do not want to make a sale unless it meets with your approval in every particular.

Satisfied customers are the only patrons we desire, so we look to your continued business—not a sale now and then no more. A bow accompanies every violin sold.

No. 1—Guernarus model, brown varnished, finely made ebony trimmings. \$5.00 each.

No. 2—Stainer model, reddish brown shaded, highly polished, ebony trimmings. \$6.00 each.

No. 3—Maggini, double purfling, reddish brown varnished, elegantly trimmed and finished. \$6.75 each.

No. 4—Paganini Concert Violin, engraved on head, same as cut, amber shaded, highly polished, fine tone and finish. \$9.00 each.

VIOLIN STRINGS

Ole Bull Strings are exceedingly fine and durable, of excellent tone and each string is wrapped separately in oiled paper and tin foil.

E, 4 lengths, half polished. 15c. each.

A, 2½ lengths, half polished. 15c. each.

D, 2½ lengths, half polished. 15c. each.

G, covered with flat silvered wire, furnished with red silk ends. 15c. each.

Postage free.



Metal Flageolets

No. 1—Brass, nickel plated, good quality and tone.

No. 2—Cast metal, nickel plated, French manufacture.

No. 3—Nickel, a really good flageolet.

No. 4—Nickel plated, French manufacture.

25c. each.

By mail 3c. extra.

No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4



Tin Whistles.

No. 100—Tin, with metal plug mouthpiece, good quality.

5c. each.

Postage 2c. extra.

No. 106—Nickel plated, with metal plug mouthpiece.

10c. each.

Postage 3c. extra.

No. 107—Nickel plated, with metal plug mouthpiece, larger than No. 106.

12c. each.

Postage 3c. extra.

Boys' Bugle

Boys' Brigade style, made of solid brass, beautifully finished and of perfect tone. A very much higher class instrument than you would expect for the money. If you are not satisfied with it return it within five days, we'll refund your money.

Is best sent by express or by freight with other goods.

\$3.00.

Jews' Harps

These are all well toned Harps and will give satisfaction. Postage on any one 2c. extra.

No. 1—1½ inches, iron, good quality. 2c. each.

No. 2—2 inches, iron, good quality. 3c. each.

No. 3—2½ inches, iron, good quality. 5c. each.

No. 4—3 inches, fancy iron lacquered. 10c. each.

No. 5—2½ inches, iron, fancy pattern, with brass tongue, good. 10c. each.

No. 6—3 inches, fancy bronzed, good. 15c. each.

THE F. O. MABER COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

GUITARS

We guarantee these Guitars to give SATISFACTION.

When cash in full accompanies the order, the GUITAR MAY BE RETURNED at any time within five days if not found exactly as represented, and money will BE CHEERFULLY REFUNDED IN FULL. Could we make a fairer offer?



No. 1. Standard size, imitation mahogany sides and back, colored front, fancy wood inlaying around sound-hole, imitation ebony finger board and bridge, pearl position dots, imitation cherry neck, American machine head. Price, \$4.50.

No. 2. Standard size, imitation rosewood sides and back, colored front, with colored wood inlaying around sound-hole, imitation ebony finger board and bridge, pearl position dots, imitation cherry neck, American machine head, polished. Price, \$6.00.

No. 3. Standard size, fine imitation rosewood back and sides, highly polished, fancy stripes down the back, celluloid bound edges front and back, colored front, fancy ornamental sound hole, rosewood finger board and bridge, position dots, imitation mahogany neck, American patent machine head. Price, \$7.50.

No. 4. Standard size, oak sides and back, highly polished, colored wood inlaying down back, colored front with celluloid binding and wine colored wood inlaying around outside edge, three wide rings of fancy colored inlaying around sound-hole, rosewood finger board and bridge, pearl position dots, imitation mahogany neck, American patent machine head. Price, \$9.00.



Guitar Strings

Of extra fine quality, spun on finest white silk, fully warranted.

No. 8—D, or 4th, highest grade, wound on white silk. Each, 15c.

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No. 10—E or 6th, highest grade, wound on white silk. Each, 15c.

STEEL STRINGS

Extra fine quality steel strings made of the celebrated G & G wire, fully warranted.

No. 11—E or 1st, finest F & G wire plated. Each, 10c.

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No. 13—G or 3rd, finest G & G wire plated. Each, 10c.

No. 13½—G or 3rd, wound on F & G wire. Each, 15c.



Good imitation on a small scale of the famous military bagpipes. Wonderful popular wherever introduced. Well made and each put up in a strong pasteboard box.

No. 1—Single chanter. 25c. each, postage 3c. extra.



No. 2—Chanter and two drones, 50c. each. Postage 5c. extra.

No. 3—Cantér and 2 drones, larger size and better quality. The favorite 90c. each.

By mail 10c. extra.

BONES.

No. 1—Black walnut, boy's size, 5½ inches, in sets of four pieces. 10c. per set. Postage 4c. extra.

No. 2—Same as above, made of rosewood. 20c. per set. Postage 5c. extra.

No. 3—Rosewood, men's size, 7 inches, in sets of 4 pieces. 25c. per set. Postage 5c. extra.

Weed Growth.

We are informed that the Government Noxious Weed Inspector has gone out to the country to deal with this subject. He is certainly very badly wanted everywhere. In the Red River Valley alone there are tens of thousands of acres covered with a rich crop of stink weed, counting hundreds of thousands to every acre, and so far we have not seen one intelligent attempt to deal with this pest. It is well known that this weed will germinate freely in the fall and lie under the snow all winter, ready to go into business with the very first warm spell in the spring. On Victoria Day most of it had blossomed and the warm spell of the previous week had given it such a rush that a lot of the lowest seed pods on every stalk were well filled. Another week and much of that seed will be far enough advanced to ripen when plowed under. Some people will use a chain to bury those weeds, some will not. It is safe to say that before being plowed under, much of that seed will be ripe enough to keep sound when plowed down, and be ready to start into life years from now.

The excuse made for this state of things is that the farmers were busy with wheat and oats, and that the land so infested is meant for barley, which it will be time enough to sow in the first week of June. Let us see just what is in this excuse. We are even now in want of rain everywhere, and no signs of a break. The land that was too soft to plow three weeks ago will be too dry by the time it is sown, and its owners are surprised to see such a change in three or four weeks. Being "practical farmers" only and not given to taking up theories propounded by book farmers, they have never found out that the stink weed, like every other kind of plant, has been busy pumping up water through its leaves, which, after carrying up the plant food found in the soil to produce the marvellous weed growth we have all seen, evaporates into the air, leaving the soil that three weeks ago was too wet now too dry for the crop of barley wanted from that land.

It does not need an agricultural college and staff of professors to prove this, for it lies at the very threshold of the knowledge of plant life, without which the man who pretends to farm in this 20th century is little better than a quack. We have not time just now to figure up the number of tons of water taken out of the soil before a ton of dried stink weed is produced, and it is not necessary to do so. The fact is plain that before the barley is sown the land will be very much on the dry side, and with additional millions of foul seeds in every acre of it, to lie there safe, for years perhaps, till they get a good chance to grow.

How could this have been prevented? One way would have been to harrow the surface, wherever that was practicable as soon as the frost was an inch or more out of the ground. That is rather difficult to do at the nick of time, but in many cases it was well worth trying. Another way is to use the disc harrow when the plants are beginning to start their spring growth. A disc could go over, say, 10 acres a day and would not only kill most of the winter growth, but also kill the first plants of the spring and start a new crop to be killed by another discing a fortnight later. That would be the means of saving all the plant food and moisture spent on the heavy crop of stink weed that now disfigures so many acres of the Red River Valley. It would also help to put the land into the best of trim, so that when it came to be plowed for barley there would be some inches of the finest mould in which it would at once start to grow. The disc harrow is a model implement for this kind of weed killing.

It is a bad mistake to put off the sowing of barley in the Red River Valley till well on in June. Sown on May 25th, it would give several bushels an acre more than if sown a fortnight later and all the evil results caused by that spring crop of stink weed would be averted.

A great alleviation of the mischief done by stink weed and all other varieties of weeds is to have the grain drilled in pretty deep and the surface harrowed with a light harrow or weeder as soon as the weeds show a seed leaf. One way to mitigate the mischief from such weeds would be, when no disc harrow is available to mow the stink weed and then plow, taking care that every day's plowing is harrowed as soon as done. It is downright folly to leave plowed land at this time of the year two or three days before the harrows are put on it. It may not be always convenient to sow each day's work, but if it is harrowed the moisture is saved, and seeding can be done at wider intervals. Good harrowing is essential if the sap is to be saved.

All that has been said about stink weed in the Red River Valley is equally true for all annuals everywhere. Whether meant for a late crop of barley or for summer fallow, the less time given for weed growth before plowing the better will it be for the land and the man who owns it. Plowing for a grain crop at this season should be shallow; as a rule, the shallower the better, but when there is fallowing on hand, the deeper the better. It should always be done an inch or two deeper than ever before, not only for the sake of the weeds but for the greater amount of moisture in the land when taken early. It should be set about and kept at without delay. The plowing in every case to be closely followed by the harrow.

SUMMER FALLOWING AND WEED GROWTH.

The relation of summer fallowing to the destruction of annual weeds cannot be too carefully investigated. The man who fallows without careful forecast along this line is simply going it blind. Land may be well plowed and well harrowed and not one in twenty of its foul seeds get any harm. They will keep safe and sound till next spring and then show up, it may be by tens of thousands on every acre to fight with the wheat crop for their full share of the moisture and plant food the land contains.

The only way to prevent this is to harrow every day's plowing as the job goes on. Walter Bryden, of Neepawa, once gave a plan in *The Farmer*, by which a man working single-handed could hitch up an odd beast to run alongside the plow team. He says:—

"Hitch up your odd horse to one section of your harrows; tie it alongside of your off horse when you are plowing, and as soon as your plowing is done you are ready to sow."

When, as in this case, no sowing is to be done, Mr. Bryden's plan is still as good as ever, and in almost every case the land that has been so harrowed will be moist enough to germinate foul seeds. As soon as these show in the seed leaf they can be harrowed again, and in this way the topmost layer of that land will be so clean that the following grain crop will have all the field to itself.

Growing Sugar Beets.

Last year sugar beets were grown by quite a number of gardeners around Winnipeg to test the possibility of growing them for commercial purposes. Samples were sent to Ottawa for analysis, but the results were not satisfactory. Experiments are being continued this season on a wider area. Last year the work was confined to gardeners around the city, many of whom had experience in growing sugar beets for the factory in the old lands. This year, however, the experiments will be conducted on a larger scale. Besides those at Winnipeg, experiments will be carried on at Morris, Emerson, Morden and Neepawa. There is no doubt the beets can be grown, but whether those grown will contain the high quantity of sugar necessary for commercial purposes is the question. Samples will be again sent to Ottawa for analysis.

Hay Grasses at Guelph.

The latest report of the Ontario Agricultural College contains very decided evidence of the superiority of western rye grass (*agropyrum tenerum*) as a hay grass on that farm. Taking together the last six years, we find that of 18 varieties of grass tried there for hay, the western rye grass stood at the top with a yearly average of 4 tons to the acre. Timothy made 2.83 tons; *Bromus Inermus*, 1.85 tons, and Red Top, 1.28 tons. With the liberal cultivation given on that farm other varieties of native Canadian grasses made large yields, but in every case the palatability and digestibility of the hay must always be taken into account. Soil as well as climate and cultivation should always be taken into account, but it is certainly gratifying to find a native western grass responding so well to eastern cultivation.

Potato Planting.

From the reports of the Ontario Agricultural College and Ontario Experimental Union, we have now fully established proof that it is bad farming to cut potatoes and allow them to lie a few days before planting. This is made more plain every year, and the aggregate of experiments shows that sets planted when only cut one day have made fully 18 bushels more yield than those cut and kept five days. The same authorities prove from equally numerous tests made year after year that if the sets are dusted with land plaster there are 16½ bushels more yield than if left without such treatment. Slacked lime was very frequently used in the old country for the same purpose. In this way a skin was formed to cover the wound and preserve the set from either dry or wet rot, both of which are liable to overtake cut seed.

Bready, Love & Tryon are to put up a 25,000-bushel elevator at Wellwood without delay. It will have the best modern equipment for cleaning.

The C. P. R. Co. has bought the steam plow invented by Mr. Stephenson, of the Lowe farm, and will use it this summer to plow fireguards out west.

The buildings on the show ground of the Birtle Agricultural Society have been totally destroyed by fire. A tramp smoking in one of the sheds is supposed to have started the blaze.

The farmers of Rathwell have held a meeting to discuss the policy of building a farmers' elevator there, with 30,000 bushels capacity and facilities for cleaning and grinding. They have formed a strong committee to handle the enterprise, and it is pretty certain to go on.

The agricultural returns for 1900 in Great Britain show a steady decline in agricultural pursuits. The area of land under crop has fallen from 9,548,000 acres, in 1870, to 7,335,000 in 1900. The acreage of grass and clover shows an increase, so also does the numbers of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs kept, but the increase does not keep pace with the increase in the population.

A. J. Cotton, who has made a pretty lively record as a farmer at Treherne for the last ten years, has just put in his "way-going" or last crop in that district. He has seeded 785 acres to wheat at Treherne, and started with 250 acres at Swan River, of which 100 acres are wheat, the rest oats and barley. He has taken out a gang of workmen, with Mr. Brock, of Treherne, as contractor, to put up suitable buildings on his Swan River farm. He will open up pretty freely in his new location, and transfer to it the whole of his equipment as soon as his Treherne crop is threshed. Mr. Cotton is a pretty satisfactory specimen of northwestern push, and his success in the 13 years since he started at Treherne is an example of what can be done in the northwest by the right kind of men.



Fawcett Bros., Grahams, Assa., are offering 450 stockers for sale in this issue of *The Farmer*.

J. & E. Brown, Portage la Prairie, Man., are unloading three cars of western horses, which they offer for sale. See advt.

The manufacturer of the McCrossan washing machines offers to give \$100 to anyone producing a washer at any price up to \$10.00 that will do better work than the McCrossan.

If you are interested in baseball, tennis, cricket or lacrosse, drop a post card to the Hingston-Smith Arms Co., Winnipeg, for a copy of their new catalogue.

Elm Park, Winnipeg, is said to be the prettiest spot in Manitoba for holding picnics. Write Geo. A. Young before deciding where you shall pic-nic this summer.

Farmers should protect their stock from mosquitoes and flies. The Steele-Briggs Seed Co., Toronto, Ont., advertise Fly Fumig in this issue. Look it up.

It is claimed by the Spramotor Co., London, Ont., that one man can spray 20 acres of potatoes in one day with a spramotor. It is also said that it will entirely eradicate mustard. Send your name for their 84-page illustrated book on the subject of spraying, and mention *The Nor-West Farmer* when writing.

It is with pleasure that we draw the attention of our readers to the advertisements of the F. O. Maher Co., Winnipeg, whose announcements appear on pages 313, 321, 322 and elsewhere in this issue of *The Nor-West Farmer*. This firm carry on an exclusive mail order business, that is to say, they sell only to customers who reside out of Winnipeg, or who order through the mail. By this exclusiveness the F. O. Maher Co. make the wants of country residents of paramount importance and give to their orders that close attention so necessary. Mention *The Nor-West Farmer* when writing for your wants.

Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, New York Life Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D.C., furnish the following list of patents recently granted by the American Government and which should prove interesting to all farmers:

No. 674,377—Clinton W. Dickinson, La Crosse, Wis., sulky plow; No. 674,484—John F. Steward, Chicago, Ill., tongue-truck for harvester; No. 674,495—Wm. A. Cavett, Kirksville, Mo., hay-stacker; No. 674,531—Messrs. N. C. Bennett & H. J. Cowger, Arhovale, W. Va., hinge-fastener; No. 674,599—Nelson Burr, Batavia, Ill., feed mill; No. 674,602—Geo. M. Cole, Coloma, Mich., potato digging machine; No. 674,623—Jno. D. Arras, Bluffton, Ohio, cream separator. The Inventor's Help, containing useful information on the subject of patents and the cost of securing same will be sent to any address by Messrs. Marion & Marion, Montreal office, upon receipt of ten cents.

Excessive sweating of the feet may be helped by dusting into the stockings or shoes a powder composed of equal parts of salicylic acid and talcum.



"Stuck on his Fence"
If you use Page Fence you will like it, but will not be stuck like the gentleman in the picture. The Page Fence is woven in our own factory, from coiled wire made by ourselves, and twice as strong as that used in other fences. Get this year's prices, they are lower than last year.

The PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. (Ltd.)
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

ED. ROSS, Box 633 W'pg. General Agent.
Fence in Stock.

BEAR IN MIND—

20TH CENTURY FAIR.

The Farmer's Great Annual Holiday.

No expense is being spared to make this year's Fair
"THE GREATEST THAT HAS BEEN."

A century of progress seen and illustrated.
Ample accommodation for everybody and everything.
Arrangements have been so made that each of "the four
long and happy days" will be equally enjoyable.
For Prize List, Programmes and all information apply to
THE MANAGER.

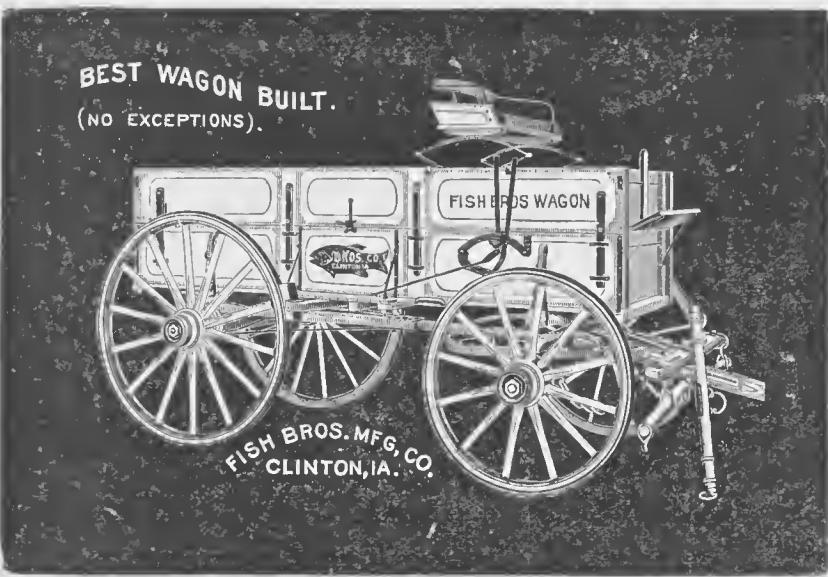


MIND THE PLACE



REMEMBER THE DATE.

FISH BROTHERS' WAGON.



THE ONLY WAGON

Made by the Original
and Only Fish Bros.
comes from Clinton, Ia.

It is now, as it always has been,
the best wagon on wheels. Don't
be bluffed into believing that the
original FISH can be furnished
from any other source.

JOHNSTON & STEWART
Sole Agents,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE
RAZOR STEEL
Secret-Temper
Cross-Cut
Saw



We take pleasure in offering to the
public a saw manufactured of the finest
quality of steel and a temper which
toughens and refines the steel, gives a
keener cutting edge and holds it longer
than by any process known. A saw, to
cut fast, "must hold a keen cutting
edge."

This secret process of temper is known
and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground thin
back, requiring less set than any saw
now made—perfect taper from tooth to
back.

Now we ask you, when you go to buy
a saw, to ask for the Maple-Leaf, Razor-
Steel, Secret-Temper Saw, and if you are
told that some other saw is as good, ask
your merchant to let you take them both
home and try them, and keep the one
you like the best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of
quality, as some of the poorest steel made
is now branded silver steel. We have the
sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand.

It does not pay to buy a saw for one
dollar less and lose 25c. a day in labor.
Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a
large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to
the United States, and sold at a higher
price than the best American saws.

Manufactured only by
SHURLY & DIETRICH
Maple Leaf Saw Works,
GALT, ONT.



JACK FROST & CO.

Has no effect on the Frost Fence. The coiled
spring allows for contraction and expansion.
With the heavy hard uprights used, Frost Fence
has no equal. Agents wanted.

THE FROST WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED, WELLAND, ONT.



McCORMICK MAKES CHICAGO A SEAPORT. The first cargo of Chicago-made agricultural machinery, to go by all-water route from Chicago direct to Europe, was shipped by the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co. on April 22nd, when the steamship "Northwestern," carrying a large cargo of McCormick machines, cleared from the port of Chicago bound for Liverpool, England. Following the steamer "Northwestern," the "Northman," also carrying a cargo of McCormick machines, cleared from the McCormick docks April 24th, bound for Hamburg, Germany. More than 144 carloads of McCormick machines were shipped on the two vessels.

To the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co. belongs the honor of opening Chicago as a seaport, and in making the initial shipments by steamers direct from the great manufacturing centre of the West to European ports, the McCormick Co. has inaugurated a new epoch in the commercial world. Both in boldness and magnitude, as well as in far-reaching importance, this intrepid enterprise has no equal in the annals of American commerce, and is a splendid exemplification of the leadership of the McCormick Co., the largest harvesting machine manufacturers in the world.

ELASTIC Carbon Paint



A BIG THING. LOOK INTO IT

DURING THE LAST YEAR we have sold in Canada and the U. S. over 5,000 barrels, and have received from our patrons numerous voluntary testimonials, which are in many cases accompanied by repeat orders; and, owing to our success, many worthless, cheap imitations have been placed on the market, which are claimed by unscrupulous competitors to be as good as the genuine Elastic Carbon Paint, which is made only by ourselves. A trial of the goods will convince the most skeptical.

We are also sole manufacturers of the celebrated brands of

Machine Oil: FARMERS' CASTOR and MINERAL CASTOR.

Ask your merchant for them if you want reliable goods.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING CO.





Care for Newly Planted Trees.

While considerable attention was given to tree planting on Arbor Day, yet it is a fact that successful tree planting cannot be begun on Arbor Day. That is only the day on which, after careful preparation of the soil, it is prudent to take the first step in tree growing. Without intelligent preparation, all the subsequent work is certain to be next door to a failure. Deep and thorough cultivation is an essential preliminary to any tree planting worth the name. The Dominion government has this year begun to teach what had it been taught twenty years ago to attentive pupils, would have left a striking mark at many a point on our naked prairie. Nebraska, for example, was about as naked a state as any in the Union. It is now twenty-eight years since J. Sterling Morton, who since then has held high office in the United States, offered a resolution before the State Board of Agriculture in furtherance of the idea that a day should be set apart each year in which tree planting should be the one great enterprise. It took hold to some extent, but when ten years later B. G. Northrup, of Minneapolis, proposed a strong resolution in favor of tree planting as a part of public school training before the National Education Association, he was told the subject was out of place. But a year later it was found his idea had taken root, and now in almost every state of the Union the work is going on. It is said on good authority that in Nebraska alone 600,000,000 trees have been planted within the last thirty years. Many blunders have been made there, as here, but every tree that does live is a powerful advocate for further improvement along the same line.

In the States the idea has taken much deeper hold than in Western Canada. The State Superintendent of Ohio says that the talks in the school on the morning of Arbor Day were the most profitable lessons the pupils of Cincinnati ever had in one day. They went out and shared in the work of planting, got infected with the spirit of the work, and it has stuck to them for life. We expect much from the skilled instruction to be given by the two new western Superintendents of Forestry, Messrs. Stevenson and Ross. They will have the backing of results which can never fail to follow good work. A tree is a living thing, and given a fair start it is bound to make headway.

The main object of this present writing is to urge that the trees which have been planted this spring may have a fair chance. If the weather continues dry, they should have at least one liberal watering, a whole pailful to each tree, and measures taken to keep that water where it will do real good. The tree should have been planted lower than the surrounding soil, almost in a saucer, so that every drop of water it gets from the clouds or the pail may stay with it. If planted too high at first, the best remedy now is to put more earth round it, and, after a good soaking, to cover the roots with loose manure. Later in the year, if the surface gets hard and cracked, it should be stirred with the hoe or rake, or both, and this practice kept up for a year or two will be amply repaid by increased growth in the tree.

When trees have been planted mainly for ornament in the home or school ground, a spirit of carefulness for trees should be fostered in the children, so that it may grow stronger in the future to the great profit and ornament of the prairie home wherever the work has been rightly set about.

How Bees Wintered in Dauphin.

A. Maynard, Dauphin, writes us that he has wintered his bees very successfully last winter by placing them in a trench and covering them with earth. This is very safe in cases where no cellar is available. Those bees were taken out of winter quarters on April 16th and were found quite strong. On the 20th they were carrying in pollen. They are working now on willow bloom and other early flowers. Mr. Maynard says his experience is that Manitoba has a better climate for wintering bees than Ontario owing mainly to the greater dryness. It is not necessary to keep bees frost proof. One man in Dauphin has wintered them four years, and they have always come out quite well.

Forcing Rhubarb.

The accompanying illustration is from the new work, *The New Rhubarb Culture*, and shows how rhubarb may be forced along in the early spring or for exhibition purposes. It is possible to increase the size of stocks by thinning out all but the most vigorous centre buds by simply cutting them off with a sharp knife or spade, and thus allowing the whole strength to go into the few large, vigorous buds. Then, to still further force the hill to its utmost,



plant a large flower pot or other suitable porous vessel, or one with small holes in the bottom in the ground between the rows, as shown in the illustration. Fill this frequently with liquid manure, of which it is difficult to give too much. Large growing varieties like the Mammoth, treated in this way, can be made to grow enormous stalks, which will attract much attention at an exhibition.

Pruning.

In towns such as Winnipeg and at many places in the country there may be seen many trees that a little intelligent trimming would greatly improve. Some trees are more liable to straggle than others. The ash and spruce rarely get out of shape. The elm often does. One limb will grow much stronger than all the rest, and if not checked in time may throw the whole tree out of balance. Such a leading shoot should never have been allowed to get past its first season. It cannot be checked too soon. This is one of the very best times in the whole year to correct such mistakes. If cut back at some seasons the wound will bleed, and may continue to bleed for years. But if cut back now the call for support by new-growing shoots elsewhere will prevent bleeding and the wound will soon dry up. Try it for yourself and see how it works.

One of our staff recently noticed a very healthy-looking apple or crab tree about three feet high growing alongside the railway grade at Parkbeg station, 35 miles west of Moose Jaw. Any sort of tree in that vicinity is unusual, but with the protection afforded by the grade, this specimen was making good growth and looking well.

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1901
SEND TO **KEITH & CO.,**
Winnipeg, Man.

Catalogues mailed on application. P.O. Box 456.

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FARMERS PROTECT YOUR STOCK

Fly Fuma

This liquid preparation may be applied to any animal, in the form of a spray, which will protect it from attacks of flies of all kinds.

Put on with Evans' Electric Sprayer in 1 minute for $\frac{1}{4}$ cent a day.
Means Comfort for Stock
More Work from Horses
More Milk from Cows
Price: (Quart Can, 50c.
3 Cans, \$1.25
DIRECTIONS ON EACH CAN

EVANS' ELECTRIC SPRAYER AND BUG EXTERMINATOR (PATENTED)

For spraying Horses and Cattle (using Fly Fuma), Hens and Hen Houses, Small Fruit Trees, Potatoes, etc. It is made with a copper reservoir. This is by long odds the simplest, cheapest, lightest, and most effective sprayer on the market. Each sprayer has attached a card with directions how to use and take care of it. Price, \$1.25 each.

These goods can be had from your local merchant, or if unobtainable, write us direct and we will send by Express from Winnipeg, at purchaser's expense.

TERMS—CASH WITH ORDER



PROTECT CATTLE WITH FLY FUMA

The Steele-Briggs Seed Company, Limited
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Spraying Potatoes

with the *SPRAMOTOR*

20..

ACRES
DAILY

Seems incredible that farmers should use old methods, when they can kill both Potato Blight and Bugs, in one operation. One man with a SPRAMOTOR can spray 20 acres in a day.

The SPRAMOTOR drives out a perfect mist spray, thoroughly covering the plants, and destroying every vestige of fungi and insect life. It's the only way to grow potatoes profitably, and will double the crops at a trifling cost.

Send us your name, and we'll mail you free an 84 page Illustrated Treatise on Spraying, and full particulars of the SPRAMOTOR, which is saving the farmers of Canada thousands of dollars annually. It will spray other things too.

The Spramotor Co., London, Ont

Spraying with the SPRAMOTOR will entirely eradicate Mustard. Full particulars in our book on spraying.



If you want fresh

SEEDS or an up-to-date SEED DRILL

Write— J. M. PERKINS, Winnipeg
The leading Seedsman of the West.
Catalogue now ready.

DO YOU LIVE IN
MANITOBA, ASSINIBOIA or ALBERTA?

You can grow

Trees, Shrubs and FRUITS

If you plant the hardy varieties we offer. Don't miss so favorable a season for planting. Write for price list to

H. L. PATMORE, BRANDON
NURSERY Man.

\$10 Will buy
CARTER'S
Wire Fence Machine
complete with reel,
stretcher, splicer and
staple puller. Machine
makes all kinds of
farm fences of any
height or strength,
using barbed, cable or
coil steel wire. Some
of my customers have
built four miles of fence for their own use. Coil
Steel Wire Nos. 9 and 12, \$4 per cwt. Ratchets
10c each. FRED. SMITH, Brandon, Man.

45,000 TREES

20,000 Petrofsky Russian Poplar

10,000 Wobstii Russian Poplar

5,000 Russian Golden Willow

5,000 Russian Laurel Willow

5,000 French Laurel Willow

We are offering the above quantity of beautiful young trees, well rooted, about three feet high, for next fall and spring delivery, besides a good stock of small fruits, flowering shrubs, Virginia Creeper, etc. This is the largest and finest lot of Russian stock ever offered in the west. Send for descriptive price list to

CALDWELL & CO.,
Virden Nurseries.

"He who by farmin' wood get rich
Must dig, and ho, and plant, and sicc;
Work hard awl day, sleep hard awl nite,
Save every cent, and not git tite."

—Ben Franklin. Nit.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.

We take great pleasure this issue in presenting to our 13,000 subscribers the latest photo obtainable, and also an abridged history of the works of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., of Racine, Wis., and it is not detracting at all from the fame of the other great thresher firms of the American continent when we state that for volume of business the Case company stands pre-eminently at the head. The present immense works were established by J. I. Case in the winter of 1842-3, and since that time its laud requirements for manufacturing purposes has increased from a village lot to sixty acres; its shop capacity from a space less than an ordinary grocery store to floor room measured by square miles; from a township reputation to a business connection with all the grain growing countries of the earth; also from the manufacture of 50 machines and tread powers per year, to a daily capacity of 15 threshers, 10 engines, 12 horse powers, 20 swinging stackers, 12 wind stackers, 20 feeders and all their attachments.

Mr. Case died in 1891 and his death made changes in the officers of the company as follows: Stephen Bull, president; M. B. Erskine, vice-president; Jackson I. Case, second vice-president; Frank K. Bull, secretary; Chas. H. Lee, treasurer.

The machines built by this company have always been remarkable for the extreme care shown in construction, excellence of workmanship and superb finish, reinforced by gracefulness of design and immense capacity for all the varying conditions of threshing met with in every land where fast and clean work is demanded. The first separator of the design used at the present day was built over 22 years ago, and since then many thousands have been built and distributed to customers in all quarters of the old and new hemispheres.

As the last century grew older, and the race against Father Time became faster, the J. I. Case Company kept enlarging and improving their separators and engines until at the opening year of the new century they can boast of having reached the most advanced stage attained in the building of threshing machinery, and of being owners of by far the most extensive and modern works in the world, operated by an army of America's most skilled mechanics, the inevitable result of which is shown in the ever-increasing demand for their deservedly popular goods. This demand is not confined to any one particular spot on earth, but extends from the Steppes of Russia to the plains of Australia; from the pampas of Argentina to the vast wheat fields of Canada, and whether their machines are in the hands of the subjects of the Czar in the East; the hushmen in the West; the Gaucho in the South or the scientific farmers in the North, the words, "J. I. Case Thresh-

ing Machine Co.," are synonymous with reliable goods, built by reliable people, sold by reliable agents.

and a neat workshop where engines and separators can be repaired by the company's own mechanics. This warehouse is on the transfer track and has every facility for prompt shipment over any of the lines of railroad, and it is also fitted with a substantial platform and a huge derrick which is sufficiently powerful to lift bodily one of the big 30-horse tractors. We leave this Canadian branch of the Case people with the firm belief that they have been doing, are doing and expect to do a large and profitable trade in Canada, and that all purchasers of Case machines can rest assured they are doing business with a responsible, honorable firm, who will be quite as solicitous concerning their welfare after an order is taken as before.

F. Williamson, Belmont, is completing his new two-story frame implement warehouse, which will be a further acquisition to the village.

Gaar, Scott & Co. are doing a much larger trade in their line this year than last and are extremely well pleased with the outlook this season.

Messrs. Douglas & Parsons, Maple Creek, have had a large sale of wagons this year to new ranchers. A carload were disposed of during April and May.

John E. Menzies, of Minnedosa, one of the most extensive implement dealers on the M. & N. W., spent few days in the city last week. Mr. Menzies informs us that crops are looking very well in his district.

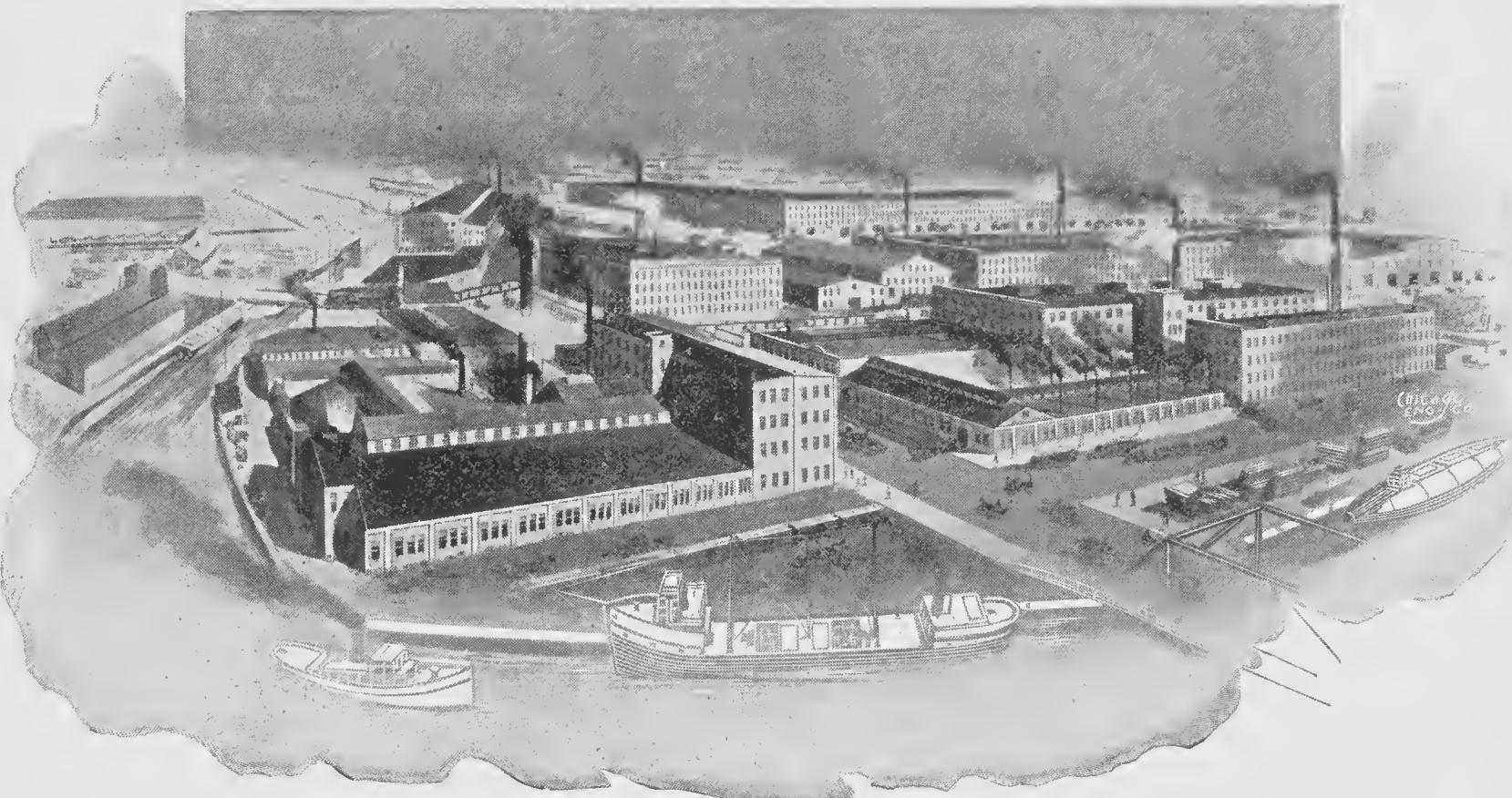
The Warden, Bushnell & Glessner Co., recently shipped a train load of 60 cars filled with Champion harvesting machinery from their factory at Springfield, Ohio, to their general agent in Michigan.

E. L. McVicar, western traveller for the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., spent Victoria Day at his home in the city. Mr. McVicar will remain in Manitoba for several weeks before going west again.

The newly-formed Winnipeg Implement and Carriage Dealers' Association are taking up several important matters in connection with the trade and great good is expected to result. One of these matters is freight rates.

Uses Straw for Twine.

Thomas Owens, an inventor living at York, Neb., has perfected and patented an attachment for harvesting machines, which will bind the grain with straw instead of the twine now universally in use. The new binder attachment can be used on any harvester after removing the twine binder, which it resembles in appearance. It is not supplied with a needle, however, and the knotter is entirely different. In operation the straw is taken from the bundle, twisted into a strand and tied in a knot the same as is now done with the ordinary binder twine. Mr. Owens has a machine ready for operation which will be given a trial during the approaching harvest. He is the inventor of several other patented devices, none of which are related to the implement business.—Farm Implements.



Works of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Racine, Wisconsin.

Hon. J. I. Case, the founder of this establishment, was born in Oswego county, New York, in 1819, and went to Wisconsin in the spring of 1842 with six threshing machines he bought on time. Reaching Racine, then only a straggling village, Mr. Case disposed of five of his machines, retaining one with which he threshed all season. In the winter of 1842-3, Mr. Case built a machine from his own plans and models, which threshed and cleaned the grain at the same time. This machine, being the first of the kind ever built in the west, created such a demand for them, that he turned his attention wholly to their manufacture, and as the original machines, like those of to-day, were built strictly on honor, the demand for them so increased that in 1849, Mr. Case erected his first shop, which proved the first stepping stone to the future era of substantial development.

Year by year, as the business grew in volume, the works had to be repeatedly enlarged and the force of employees increased. Up to 1863 the business was controlled by Mr. Case alone, at which time he realized the need of trusty assistants in the management of the rapidly spreading interests of the concern. He, therefore, took into co-partnership Stephen Bull, M. B. Erskine and Robert H. Baker, and styled the new firm J. I. Case & Co. In 1880 the old company incorporated under the State laws of Wisconsin as the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, with a cash capital of \$1,000,000, and the following officers were elected: Jerome I. Case, president; Stephen Bull, vice-president; Robert H. Baker, secretary and treasurer. Upon the death of Robert H. Baker in 1881 Frank K. Bull was elected secretary, and Charles E. Erskine treasurer, which office the latter resigned in 1890 and was succeeded by Charles H. Lee.

ing Machine Co.," are synonymous with reliable goods, built by reliable people, sold by reliable agents.

The present era of prosperity being enjoyed by this company may very reasonably be attributed to the aggressively diplomatic policy pursued by the present board of directors, which consists of: F. K. Bull, president; F. Robinson, vice-president; C. L. McIntosh, treasurer; R. T. Robinson, secretary. The above gentlemen have enjoyed supreme command since 1897, and are apparently possessed of the happy knack of selecting the very best men as heads of the different departments, the result of which is shown in the steady immigration of orders to, and emigration of machines from, Racine.

This company's branch house in Winnipeg is situated on the corner of Princess and James streets, just two blocks from Main street, and nearly in the centre of the city. The ground floor is occupied by spacious offices and fine show rooms where sample machines are on exhibition all the year round. The upper story is filled with an immense stock of all kinds of repairs. Here are pieces for separators and engines in use for a quarter of a century, and here we find also a cylinder tooth with a tag attached which says that it was taken from a Case separator purchased in St. Paul in 1872 and which has been in use every season since 29 years ago. We think when through here that we have surely seen everything; but, no, we are hurried off to Notre Dame street East, where we find the J. I. Case sign attached to an iron clad building, 100 feet square, in which separators, horse powers, engines, etc., are being stored away in readiness for the big trade anticipated for the present season. Here we also find more repairs, heavy castings, complete decks, etc.,

Cameron & Duncan, Melita, have opened a branch implement store at Deloraine, Man.

Sanders & McCann, implement dealers at Killarney, have assigned.

J. Crawford & Co., Neepawa, are opening a branch implement store at Franklin, with Mr. Sproat as manager.

O. G. & N. J. Rutledge, Killarney, have sold out their implement business to Geo. Wibrain.

P. M. Sharples of West Chester, Pa., will erect a large addition to his factory, for manufacturing cream separators.

Stewart Bros., of Rosenfeld, Man., have patented a drill shoe. It is a disc and shoe, and arranged to fit all makes of drills.

E. Sampson & Co., Moose Jaw, Assa., are opening up an agency for the Frost & Wain Co.

Johnston & Stewart report business as being very good. They are now receiving a further supply of goods and getting ready for the expected rush during June and July.

At a meeting of the Northwestern Plow and Implement Association in Chicago, recently, there was some talk of advancing the price of sulky plows \$1 and gangs \$2.

Bearisto & Gould is the name of the new implement firm which succeeds that formerly conducted by Frank Bearisto, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, of Racine, Wis., recently received an order for forty-five threshing machines and engines for shipment to South America, from the representative of a house in Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.

J. Balfour, of The Balfour Implement Co., has just returned from a week's trip over the Pipestone branch of the C. P. R. as far west as Arcola. He reports the crops as being in first-class condition, but says that rain is needed in some localities.

Harry Shoultz, of the well-known implement firm of Wm. Shoultz & Son, Macgregor, was in the city last week. Mr. Shoultz reports an excellent spring trade and is looking forward to a heavy demand for haying and harvesting machinery.

W. Willis, traveller for the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., has just returned from a trip along the Prince Albert line and brought in several nice orders for threshing outfits. He reports a lively implement business at Regina and Prince Albert.

D. M. Carrie, implement agent, of Lariviere, representing the Fairchild Co., Ltd., was in the city last week; he reports having had a good trade in his line of business, especially in the Canada Carriage Co.'s goods, of Brockville, Ont.

The present premises of the Brandon Machine Works Co. have become too small for the ever extending operations of that company and at a recent meeting of the directors it was decided to purchase a new site and on it erect three large new buildings—

machine, moulding and wood-working shops—all of which will be substantial buildings of brick and stone.

C. P. Estlin, of Melita, was in the city for a week. He reports business brisk this spring in John Deere plows, Moline wagons, Canada Carriage Co.'s carriages, in fact his implement business in general has been exceptionally good. Crops are looking well in his district, there having been some nice rains out there.

W. A. Cavanaugh, general agent for the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., has just returned from a trip and reports favorably on the condition of the crops. A little rain during the next week would be welcome, but as yet there is no sign of injury for want of moisture. McCormick binders, mowers and rakes are as usual in great demand and prospects for trade in these lines were never better.

The De Laval Separator Co. report a flourishing business, much larger than they anticipated. They report that they shipped out a car containing 100 machines in 10 days and that they have a large number of orders booked for delivery. We note in this issue that they have increased the capacity of their machines, but not the price. They have also added another machine called the "Dairy Special," at \$85. This ought to be popular with small dairymen. The reputation of the De Laval machine is world-wide. They also have the reputation of being aggressive and "up-to-date."

The implement and carriage dealers of Winnipeg recently formed themselves into what is called The Winnipeg Implement and Carriage Dealers' Association. The following officers were elected:—President, W. A. Cavanaugh, manager for the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co.; vice-president, Geo. W. Erh, manager of the Waterloo Engine Works Co., Limited; secretary-treasurer, H. W. Hutchinson, manager of the Fairchild Co.; executive officers, J. E. Ruffy, manager of the Frost & Wood Co., Limited; Joseph Maw, of the firm of Jos. Maw & Co.; L. H. Hartzhorn, manager of the J. Abel Threshing Machine Co.; E. A. Mott, manager of the Cockshutt Plow Co., Limited; Wm. Heath, manager of the Deering Harvester Co., and J. J. Bugbee, manager of the Canadian Moline Plow Co.

E. Pepper succeeds the firm of Pepper & Tolle, Implement dealers, St. Croix, Minn.

The Night Cometh.

Sometime a day shall dawn for thee
In which thine eyes no change may see;
The sun will shine, with wonted grace,
On every dear, familiar place;
No cloud will veil its skies with gloom,
Yet it shall be thy day of doom.

Thy life weh shall unfinished stand
Where falls the shuttle from thy hand;
No loving deed can add its gold,
No kindly word, in silver told,
May hroide its design for thee—
Once stopped, the loom shall idle be.
Then, since each morn may bring the day
When unseen hands thy work shall stay,
Let every act and word of thine
Fulfil the harmonious design;
Weave life's strange weh with watchful care
Each thread may be the last one there.

Prevention of Disease.

Keep the Stomach Right.

It is surprising what a safeguard a healthy stomach is against disease. And again it is not so surprising when it is remembered that the only way we get pure blood, strong nerves and firm flesh is from wholesome food, well digested. It is the half-digested food that causes the mischief. When the stomach is weak, slow, inactive the food lies in the stomach for hours, fermenting, forming gases which poison the blood and the whole system, causing headache, pains in the back, shoulder blades and chest, loss of appetite, palpitation, biliousness.

The safest cure for indigestion is Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, composed of vegetable essences, fruit salts, pure pepsin and Golden Seal. Dissolve one or two of these tablets in the mouth after each meal. They are pleasant tasting and mingling with the food so assist the weak stomach that the food is perfectly digested before it has time to ferment.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets cure indigestion and increase flesh because they digest flesh-forming foods like meat, eggs, etc.

Sold by druggists at 50 cents per package. Absolutely safe and harmless.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Infant's Claim Against Parent.

Subscriber, Turtle River, Man.: "A girl leaves home when she is 19 years old and after she has left home gets married, but before she gets married her father tells her that if she gets married then that she need never darken his door any more. She has clothes at home that she bought and paid for with her own wages. After she is married her father refuses to give her those clothes. Can he be made deliver them up to her?"

Answer.—Yes.

Road Allowance.

Subscriber, Lyndon, Alta.: "1. A having bought a township of land, he claims he has power to close up all road allowances. Has there been an Act passed either by the Dominion or Territorial Government to do so? 2. Has he power to compel settlers to open and close gates if not on the road allowance, road allowance not being practical?"

Answer.—Before we can answer this, we should see the deed of purchase of the lands, as it would specifically state what was actually bought.

Animals at Large.

Reader, Southern Manitoba: "I have good pure bred cattle and a neighbor has scrubs and scrub bull running at large. Have had three or four cows spoilt on that account. They also have just sold five young scrubs (bulls) that were running about. Is there not some law to that effect preventing such animals running at large?"

Answer.—Apply to a justice of the peace under the statute for protection.

School Site.

W. S., Melfort, Sask.: "How should the trustees of a school get control of a piece of land given to them by 'B' to build a school on? 'B' has not got a patent on the land yet."

Answer.—Will merely have to wait until "B" can obtain his patent. The trustees might register the agreement to purchase.

Fencing.

Subscriber, Moosomin, Assa.: "A neighbor is about to fence half section. The road allowance separates his land from mine. Can he compel me to do half the fencing? The road is on the north side of his land, therefore does not actually join."

Answer.—No—for he is not an adjoining owner.

A Wild Mare.

Enquirer, Treesbank, Man.: "1. Mare strayed on to my farm and is living on my wheat field. There is a herd law in force here, but I can't catch the mare, nor can I drive her to pound as I have no saddle horses. I could put her in pasture with my own horses. Kindly advise me what to do with her."

"2. If owner does not claim her when advertised, can I claim and use her?"

Answer.—Catch her if you can, and take her to the pound. 2. No.

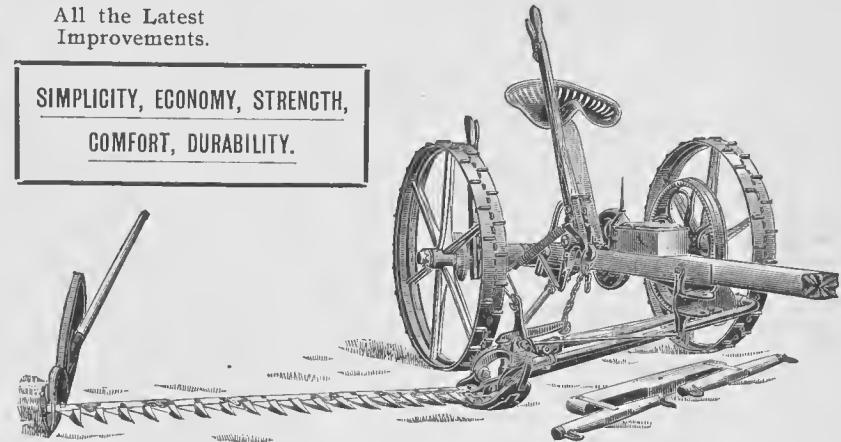
Agreement of Sale of Chattels.

Subscriber, Urquhart, Alta.: "A agreed to purchase from B a horse and a filly coming three years old, for which A was to make payment by breaking so many acres of land. A fetched the horse away, to use in his breaking team, and gave B a receipt for it. The filly was left with B. Soon after this the filly was taken ill and died of pneumonia, which illness cost B \$8 in veterinary surgeon's fees. A now reclaims all responsibility of ownership and refuses to do any of the breaking agreed upon in payment for the colt. A still acknowledges the terms of the agreement, but refuses to pay for the filly, because she was in B's possession at time of death. Still A had discussed selling the filly to a third person, showing he considered her his property. Is A acting fairly in thus refusing to pay for the filly? The agreement was verbal, but a note made of

Frost & Wood No. 8 MOWER

All the Latest Improvements.

SIMPLICITY, ECONOMY, STRENGTH,
COMFORT, DURABILITY.



HERE ARE
12 Good Points
AND
There are Others!

You will get them all when
you buy a No. 8.
Quality guaranteed and
backed up by our
warranty.

SERRATED STEEL LEGER PLATES.
ROLLER and BALL BEARINGS throughout.
HEAVY BRASS BUSHINGS for the Crank Shaft.
HIGH DRIVE WHEELS and Wide Tread.
FINGER BAR smooth on top.
DIRECT UNDERDRAFT, No Side Draft.
PITMAN, Imported North Carolina Hickory.
WIDE RANGE OF TILT.
FOOT and SPRING LIFT for Bar.
FORGED STEEL KNIFE HEAD.
FORGED STEEL PITMAN JAWS.
NO WEIGHT ON HORSES' NECKS.

ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE ON
APPLICATION

Northwest
Branch :
WINNIPEG,
MAN.

Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

Gladstone and Higgins St., WINNIPEG.

PINE SHIPLAP

PERFECTLY DRY

1 x 8
1 x 10
1 x 12

Address direct. INO. M. CHISHOLM, (Formerly mgr. Dick, Banning & Co.)

the terms at the time of making it, and the terms are in no way called in question."

Answer.—As there evidently was an agreement in writing, then it alone will decide the question of liability. Without seeing the agreement, we cannot give an opinion.

Herding of Animals.

J. W. Stewart, Saskatoon, Sask.: "My boy has the herd here and some of the people who have cows let them run in the herd and will not pay for them. What can he do? Is the herder supposed to let those cattle go in his herd or can he drive them out? Some people will let their cows run with the herd for a month or two and pay for that, and then when they get used to going with the herd, refuse to pay for them."

Answer.—If cattle run with herd contrary to agreement between the owner and the herder, the latter can either expel those cattle or impound them.

Fixtures.

Subscriber, Wapella, Assa.: "Have had leased from the N. W. Land Company a quarter section, lease fully paid up to April 1st last. Has since been bought and purchaser refuses me the right to move the wire off a pasture we have had up the last three years."

Answer.—Cannot answer without seeing lease.

Line Fence.

Enquirer, Carroll, Man.: (Question re line fence).

Answer.—You had better see a justice of the peace, who will direct you how to proceed under the statute.

Guaranteeing a Bull.

S. M. B.: "I buy a pedigree Shorthorn bull from A one year old, I pay \$50 in cash and give a note for \$75 as payment (this note is overdue). This was in 1900. After having him for a time I found him of no use, not able to serve a cow. I wrote A stating circumstances, he sent his man, B, also a veterinarian, and after examination asked me to take this bull to C's place, and to take from C's place a bull same age, supposed to be a pedigree Shorthorn. He also gave me

a verbal guarantee to satisfy me providing this bull would not suit. I also hold a letter to the same effect. After keeping this bull for the summer, taking good care of him, he has not turned out well. He remained small, long horned, narrow, with poor hind quarters, shows more of the Ayrshire type than any other breed. He is now two years old and does not weigh over 1,000 pounds. I wrote A stating fully all circumstances, but he only threatens to sue me. I also made a trip to his farm to get a settlement, but failed. I wrote him to come and remove the bull, but all the satisfaction I got was a threat for me to pay the note. I have not been using him since fall, having purchased another bull. Can A collect the note given for first bull under circumstances? What course should I take to have No. 2 bull removed? Can I claim damages for A not giving satisfaction and for feed and care since I asked to have him removed? If A cannot guarantee a good Shorthorn pedigree for the bull he ordered me to take from C's place, can I sue him for this bull serving my pedigree Shorthorn cows?"

Answer.—It is most difficult to decide, without a personal interview, as the question is a most involved one, depending upon a mixed case of law and facts—but we are inclined to think that you have an excellent defense upon the note, if it is overdue, and in possession of the seller—and in addition, a claim for money already paid and for damages. You should have the clearest evidence that you gave the seller notice of the facts and that you hold the animal subject to his order and risk.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOME.

The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for boys and youths who are being sent out periodically, after careful training in English homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Russell, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Resident Superintendent—115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P. O. Box 206—and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Manager Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo, Man.

When writing to advertisers, mention The Nor-West Farmer.



The Baby.

"She is a little hindering thing,"
The mother said;
"I do not have an hour of peace,
Till she's in bed.
She clings unto my hand or gown,
And follows me
About the house, from room to room.
Talks constantly.
She is a bundle full of nerves,
And wilful ways;
She does not sleep full sound at nights,
Scarce any days.

"She does not like to bear the wind,
The dark she fears;
And piteously she calls for me
To wipe her tears.

"She is a little hindering thing,"
The mother said;
"But still she is my wine of life,
My daily bread."

The children—what a load of care
Their coming brings;
But, oh! the grief when God doth stoop
To give them wings.

—The New York Independent.

The "Bulge" in Wheat.

A Manitoba Romance, by Guelph Owen,
Neepawa, Man.

CHAPTER IV.

"I wish you would harness the ponies, Sam," Welland asked one of his hired men. "I would like to run into Hilton this evening. Drive around to the front gate. I'll get my ulster, as it looks a little like rain."

So saying, Welland walked towards the house.

"Wonder what in thunder he wants to go to Hilton at this time o' day for?" Sam muttered as he opened the stable door. "It's nigh five o'clock. Pretty time to be startin' out on that distance. Bet he's in trouble about his wheat?"

In a few minutes the ponies were hitched to the buggy, and were soon prancing up the road to the house, driven by Sam. Welland came out of the front door and walked briskly down the path to the gate. He took the reins from Sam and sprang into the buggy. The ponies started off at a smart trot in the direction of Hilton. He took the same road he had taken on his last visit to town. He had never been to Hilton since that eventful day, about a month before. He was thinking of this as the ponies jogged along the trail, now here a little hill and there a hollow, the ponies keeping up their gait. Nothing disturbed Welland's thoughts. He was thinking.

They were nearing the Melton farmstead. John gazed on the grand old house that held his Susan. No; not his Susan. Yes, his own! He loved her, though she would soon be the wife of Charles Bond; but he, John Welland, would never see this consummation. He would leave his home forever after he had disposed of his farm, concerning the sale of which he was making the trip to town this evening.

Suddenly, while gazing upon the familiar surroundings, he saw a white figure coming rapidly down the garden path toward the road. It was Susie, her beautiful face like marble, and her eyes dimmed with the agony of unshed tears. Rushing to the roadside, as Welland drove up, she stumbled and clutched the side of the buggy.

"Oh, John! Bond has killed Frank. Quick, to Hilton—Dr. Grant—Frank will bleed to death—go!" she gasped.

For over Fifty Years

Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

The handwriting has changed but the quality of Blue Ribbon Tea is just as good as ever. Has there ever been such a Tea!

John Welland, glancing into her eyes, longed to clasp her to him and satisfy the hunger of his love; but there was no time to lose. Gently supporting her to the garden gate, he left her. Then he sprang into the buggy, and the mad race began. A race against time, and an heroic incident which the old settlers of that district will tell to their grandchildren.

Welland only knew that it was a race for life—the life of Susie's brother—the life of his little friend. Nancy and Murphy were going at a race horse gallop. Faster and faster the plucky little animals sped toward their far goal—the distant Hilton. The buggy swayed from side to side and threatened to capsize. It jolted terribly as the forewheels struck a rut, and each jar nearly threw Welland onto the dash-board; but still he urged the ponies onward, mile after mile, along the crooked trail. Murphy, the younger of the team, showed signs of flagging. Would he not reach Hilton in time? He must—for Frank's life. Reluctantly, Welland struck him with the whip. The pony, never before receiving such treatment at the hands of his master, and rebuked by the sting of the lash, made a desperate effort. Springing forward again, the brave animal renewed the great race. Suddenly looming up before them on a board at the side of the road in black letters were the words:

"This bridge is down... Go South a Mile."

Welland, half crazed by the disappointment in losing so much time, wheeled his ponies around and sped off in the direction he had come to regain the lost mile. Rain began to fall, and the wind, which had arisen from the northwest, drove it hard and thick on the road with almost the violence of sleet in November. The trail, owing to the driving sheets of water, became like glary ice to the feet of the ponies. They slipped at every jump. Nancy was doing her best, although her white tongue was lolling out over the bit, and her lips dripping with foam. Both ponies were reeking white with perspiration, churned from their foaming bodies. Murphy, goaded by the remembrance of his last rebuke and striving not to deserve another, strained his muscles to their utmost tension. His eye-balls were bulging from their sockets, but in those poor eyes blazed the fire of determination to do or die. Hilton could now be distinguished in the dim evening twilight. The rain had ceased. The ponies were gasping for breath. Still they raced onward. Murphy coughed with a gurgling sound in his throat. Blood, oozing from his nostrils, was flowing into his throat and choking him. Hilton in sight! Could they make it? Both ponies were completely spent. Could they live for another mile? Welland raised the whip once more and smote both ponies. They lunged forward for their final attempt. This was their home-stretch, but their strength was going at every motion of the poor, drenched little bodies. Alas! Murphy; this is your last trip to Hilton. His energy is ebbing like the life-blood from a mortal wound. Rallying himself for the last spurt, they dash into Hilton, and Murphy sinks, with a groan, upon the floor of the livery stable—dead.

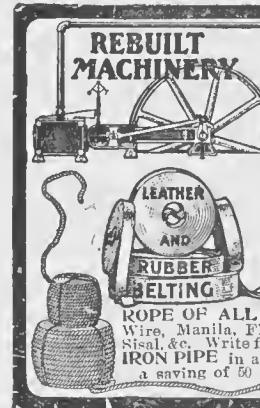
Welland glanced at his watch and found he had made the journey of thirteen miles in less than thirty-eight minutes. Leaving Nancy to the care of the hostler, and also to the treatment of a

100 DINNER AND TEA SET
PIECE AND
48 PIECES SILVERWARE

FREE

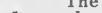
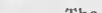
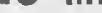
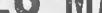
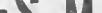
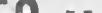
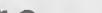
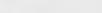
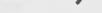
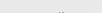
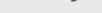
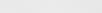
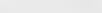
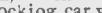
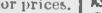
A rare chance. No deception, we speak nothing but the truth. You can get a full size decorated Dinner and Tea Set, for square and honest dealing, and we will prove it. Every honest person who sells only 8 boxes of our new Life Plunk Pills (a grand remedy for all injure and weak conditions of the blood, Indigestion, Stomach Trouble, Constipation, weakness and nervous disorders—a gentle laxative—a grand tonic and life builder) will receive our generous offer to earn this handsomely decorated 100 piece Dinner and Tea Set and 48 pieces of silverware with a beautiful Silver Plated Butter Knife, Sugar Shell, Pickle Fork and Salt and Pepper Set, which we give absolutely free for selling the 8 boxes of Pills.

Don't Send a Cent. Order to-day and we send Pills by mail, sell them at 25 cents a box. (These are our regular 50 cent sizes). They are easy to sell. When sold send us the money, \$2.00, and we guarantee if you comply with the offer, we send to every one taking advantage of this advertisement, the 12 Knives, 12 Forks, 12 Tea Spoons and 100 piece decorated Dinner and Tea Set will be given absolutely free. We are a reliable concern and guarantee the dishes and silverware full size for family use. We desire to introduce our Pills into every household and are advertising in this way. Write at once. NEW LIFE REMEDY CO., Box 503, Toronto, Ont.

UNLIMITED SUPPLIES
at BARGAIN PRICES

Bought at Sheriffs' Sale—25,000 squares BRAND NEW STEEL ROOFING. Sheets come in assorted sizes only. We sell it either Flat, Corrugated or "V" Crimped, complete with paint and nails. Per 100 Square Feet \$1.75

We have higher grades also.



veterinary surgeon who happened to be there, Welland sought Dr. Grant, who immediately set out for the Melton home.

It was many weeks before Nancy was taken home again. The great race had completely ruined her speeding powers, but she was kept for a family pet for many years. And poor Murphy is yet remembered by the settlers there for the sacrifice of his life.

* * * * *

John Welland was on his return homeward from Hilton, having hired a horse for the purpose owing to the condition of his one pony, Naney. His nerves were relaxing from the high tension caused by the excitement of his recent ride. He would have had time to reflect on the events of the day had he not desired to learn of Frank's condition as soon as possible.

While driving up the lane to the Melton farm house, he could see lights moving in the stately old building, and knew that someone was stirring inside.

"Whoa!" Welland's voice seemed strange and solemn in the damp night air, as Mr. Melton, with a lantern came towards him. Welland had jumped out of the buggy and was tying his horse to a hitching-post. Mr. Melton held the lantern up in Jack's face till it made our hero blink his eyes and turn his head to avoid the light.

"Oh, it's you, Welland, is it?" the old man exclaimed, as he lowered his lantern, and shifted it from his right to his left hand so as to use that strong paw in a hearty handshake with his young neighbor.

"Let me thank you, Welland, for the service you have rendered us to-night—yes, it is something!" with considerable emphasis, as Welland made some remark about it being "nothing to mention." "And, Jack, we have more news for you, if you can listen before we go into the house—yes, Frank's out of danger. Stopped bleedin' quite a while ago—is sleepin' now. That Bond was a scamp, and deserved his end."

"What end? Is he dead?" Jack asked, surprised.

"Dead as a door nail! May his Maker have mercy on his sinful soul. Bond and my boy were out shootin' to-day, and Bond, some time this afternoon, rode alongside of Frank and wanted his horse—Frank was riding my Thoroughbred. I told the boy he could have her for the day. Bond told the boy that if he did not get out of the saddle right away he would shoot him. Frank was pretty frightened, but, looking over his shoulder, he saw three horsemen galloping for dear life toward them. Bond grabbed the boy by the collar and tried to wrench him from Petrel's back, but the lad, breaking from his grasp, struck the horse with his heels and started off. Then Bond, the fiend, shot at poor Frank, who fell to the ground, where I happened to find him. Bond sprang on to Petrel's back and tried to get away from his pursuers. Not heeding where he went in his attempt to escape, Petrel took him across the pasture at a break-neck speed. The mare leaped the fence into the road allowance, and then—well, you know that cliff; the part where the trail runs along the river. Well, Petrel, goaded on by that rascal on her back, and blinded by the driving rain, must have rushed straight for the precipice and bolted on the very brink, as the constables—for that's who the horsemen were—told me about an hour ago. They heard a scream from some place near the river, and when they came near enough they saw my horse snorting and pawing the ground near the edge of the cliff. They found Bond, after a short search, below the cliff, lying with his

head under his body, his neck being broken by the fall. They took his body to Hilton, and left my horse in here as they passed. One of them told me they had a warrant to arrest Bond on a charge of elevator tappin' in Hilton, and they were trying to seize him to-day. My daughter overheard a stranger sort of warning Bond down the road there last week, but she never said a word about it until I told her what the constables told me to-night. Frank told me about Bond's cowardly trick in trying to steal Petrel, even to the extent of doing bodily injury to the lad to secure his ends. Yes, Frank will recover all right. He talked quite sensible just before he went to sleep. The doctor said it was fine snipe shot and did not penetrate very deeply, the boy being quite a distance from Bond when the villain fired. I think it must have been a special Providence that led me to take a short cut through the pasture this afternoon instead of going around by the road. Now, Jack, my lad, if you're tired—and you must be, for it's near 1 o'clock—let's go into the house."

Jack was deciding to himself whether he should relate his own adventures. No; he would not say anything about it. And it was many weeks before the Meltons or John's own people were enlightened as to where the team of ponies were kept. However, John told the whole adventure to Mr. Melton in due time.

"Thank you, Mr. Melton, but I think I should go home as soon as possible. My head feels like a grain separator. I merely called in to see how Frank was; so I'll go home now and tell the news to the folks. I will run over again in the morning."

Seeing that he could not persuade Welland to stay for the night, the old man raised his lantern above his head to light the traveller down the lane.

* * * * *

It was a beautiful morning. The dew was still heavy, and hung dank on the long prairie grass of John Welland's pasture field, as he drove hurriedly along to the home of the Meltons. He had told his father and mother the news that morning. Old Mrs. Welland was in great anxiety as to the condition of her little "mannie," as she affectionately called Frank Melton. The boy had always been a favorite of the old lady, and Mrs. Welland, on hearing of Frank's ill fortune, went over to the Meltons long before even John could get away.

As Welland drew near the house his eye caught the glimmer of a pink dress through the foliage of the maples that lined the walk leading from the back garden to the house. He came nearer, and then paused. Presently the dress moved to one side from the trees, and Welland saw the sweet face—a trifle paler, perhaps—of his heart's darling. Her countenance, slightly averted and turned from him, was shaded by a large hat. As yet she did not see him. Welland stood and gazed upon her in admiration, fascination, not knowing whether to proceed or to remain where he was. The young man waited in suspense for her to look his way. It all seemed like a beautiful dream of June to be so near his divinity.

Susie, who had been out of the house but a short time, to gather some fruit or flowers for the invalid upstairs, at this moment raised her head. Her eyes wandered vacantly around to the spot where Welland stood. She saw him, and gave a little start; but Welland saw in those orbs something that drew him involuntarily to her. She did not move. There were no words spoken by either, except, perhaps, as they came together, and their arms, as of their own free will, clasped each other.

"Susie, darling!"

"Jaek! Jack!"

Not a long prologue of explanation, but a few simple words, spoken in the voice and manner these were uttered, proclaimed eloquently of hearts filled to overflowing with love. Welland drew her closer to him. Her eyes filled with

tears and her full heart seemed to shine out of those "windows of the soul." His head was bowed over her face, and their lips met. That kiss, passionately, though reverently, united forever those two hearts in happy union, which could not but beat in tuneable harmony.

Hand-in-hand they strolled down the path, away from the house, for a short, happy walk, probably to compose themselves before entering the home, as Susie's face was blushing beautifully.

"Do you know, Jack, my heart was almost broken by your obstinacy?"

"Why? How, darling? I don't understand."

"Well, if you must know," (more blushes) "when you answered my note so cruelly. Oh, Jack! I wanted so much to warn you to sell your wheat. I was such a silly goose to ask you to hold. But now—now it's too late. Did, did you lose very much? Why did you listen to me, John? I—I—"

Welland's arm stole around her in a clasp of comfort.

"Darling, shall I tell you something?" he whispered. "Now, if you will look at me, I will tell you just how much I lost on my wheat."

She looked up at him and Welland continued: "I lost not one red solitary cent! You remember the night you took this from your hand?" He drew the little ring from his pocket and slipped it on one of the fingers he held. She did not answer, but waited for the remainder of his story. "That afternoon, when I was in Hilton, in spite of my promise to you, I sold my wheat for one dollar and seventy cents per bushel!"

"Oh, John Welland, you awful—awful darling!"

Welland did not mind being called this name, at least they did not quarrel about it, for this couple was seen coming out of the house into the garden again a few minutes later. They had been attending to Frank's wants, and left the boy in high spirits. He was overjoyed to see his old friend, Welland, at his bedside. He had heard from his parents that Welland had made the trip to Hilton for Dr. Grant, but as yet did not know of the attending details of the race by the brave little ponies. In Frank's present state Welland deemed it best to hold his peace for a few days. However, Welland's heart was full of content, because Frank had already been pronounced out of danger by the doctor, who recommended careful nursing to bring the boy around again to health and strength.

THE END.

Lend a Hand.

The world is full of work to do;
Lend a hand.
There's work for me and work for you;
Lend a hand.
It may not be what we would choose,
Nor wrought with tools we best can use,
But lest some blessing we should lose
Lend a hand.

The world is full of hearts to cheer;
Lend a hand.
There's grief and sadness far and near;
Lend a hand.
It may not be to those we love,
Our ministrations useful prove,
But our reward comes from above.
Lend a hand.

The world is full of joys to share;
Lend a hand.
They vie with sorrows everywhere;
Lend a hand.
And cheery words from happy hearts,
Will soften grief's most poignant hearts,
And light to darkened life imparts.
Lend a hand.

S. I.

To Keep Cellar Cool.

Open windows at night and keep closed during the day. To do so quickly hinge sashes at top; take two cords of equal length, attach one end of each to lower part of sash, pass one through a pulley in sill. Pass both cords through another pulley in joist over and two feet from window, similar cords for each window; now bring all cords to one convenient point. Put a hook for each cord; open and fasten window with upper cord; close and fasten with lower cord to hooks. This short cut saves many a step in hot weather.

OUR STOCK EXCHANGE BLOCK

is the scene of very active operations at present. We are just unloading 3 cars of Western Horses, one car of which is the finest yet offered here, being made up of heavy draft mares and geldings. A car of 2-year-olds selling

THREE FOR \$100

will go quickly. All kinds of machinery sold in exchange for live stock.

J. & E. BROWN,

Departmental Store. Portage la Prairie.

Home-Canned Chicken.

"I can almost everything," says a clever housewife. "This is my latest venture." She had just opened a can of chicken, and five minutes later it was ready to serve, as fresh and sweet as if it had just been cooked. "It's the simplest thing in the world. I just take the bones out, put the meat in the can, fill up with liquor and seal. Peas and string beans require that the jar be filled with water, sweet corn and tomatoes do not. I put them into a kettle sufficiently filled with water to reach within an inch of the top of the jar, and place the covers on, although they must not be screwed. Boil about three hours. Squash I cook the same as for pies; sift, fill the jars and place in the kettle of water for about an hour. As most people know, rhubarb cans admirably by simply filling the jar with cold water, sealing and putting away."

"Are those lemons canned, too?" I asked, indicating a sealed jar. The skillful canner laughed.

"Why, no," she said, "I find they keep fresh in water if the cans are sealed. I keep cranberries from drying up in the same manner." — Good Housekeeping for May.

A—"It was a case of love at first sight."

B—"I thought he couldn't have got a real good look at her."

Josh Billings says: "When you strike a lie, stop boring; many a man has bored clean thru and let all the lie run out at the bottom."

"Why has a man 20 pockets and a woman none at all?"

"Because if she had 40 pockets she would still carry her purse in her hand."

FARMERS REPAIRING MACHINERY BOXES

Remember Spooner's

COPPERINE

Will double discount the boxes the machine maker put in at first, and will require less power, less oil—no heating. Hardwares all sell 'Copperine.' Anybody can put in boxes having a ladle and a wood fire.

Call and see our Exhibit at the Winnipeg Fair this year—took their diploma last year.

Before. After. Wood's Phosphodine,
The Great English Remedy.
Sold and recommended by all
druggists in Canada. Only reli-
able medicine discovered. Six
packages guaranteed to cure all
forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse
or excess. Mental Worry, Excessive use of To-
bacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt
of price, one package \$1, six, \$5. One will please,
six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address.
The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.



To Prevent Wrinkles.

Keep a sunny temper and a good digestion. In the line of preferment live for others, forget self. If the tendrils of a vine fall through the lattice into a dark cellar they continue to grow, but in a feeble way; leaves pale green, dwarfed, yielding no bloom or fruit; so if we do not seek the sunshine of human sympathy the tendrils of our social natures become shrunken. Our love is chilled in this selfish atmosphere. The growth, the life of love is reflex. If we give we may receive. The spring which pours its crystal offering from the mountain's heart, swelling the brook, the river, giving greenness to the meadow, beauty to the flower, loses its identity in the sea, and returns to its mountain, clothed in the garb of flowers with coolness and verdure in its wake.

The pond becomes stagnant and offensive. So the heart hugging its misery, loving self, bemoaning personal injuries, petting bodily infirmities, turning the eye ever inward, is left behind in the great swift rush of the present, that is pulling all people upward, making them better, wiser, happier.

The happy temper, the unselfish life, the youthful soul will to a great extent ward off the blows of time. Admitting all that may be said of the harrassing cares, of the hurries and worries that vex, and hurt, and exasperate in the present stage of the American life; but if through it all large mirrors could be hung, in which at every turn we might see the faces we wear, and thus read

the state of the soul that is constantly fashioning the body we would often turn from the image with disgust and horror.

We do not realize the price we are paying for the harmful pleasure of fretting, and looking inward, until, in our wrinkled faces and our children's irreverent and captious dispositions, we see the architecture of our selfish soul.

Many of the ills of life will succumb to the efforts bravely made to forget pain, either of body or mind, of our nature's full play, to battle for the good, to allow the physical organization all opportunity in repairing damage wrought by sob of pain or whim of impatience.

Of course, we cannot look youthful and wear a crown of many years. Time, toil and sorrow may be written upon our faces, but when beautiful souls smile, warm and glow through them the lines will be softened and graceful, and lend a beauty to the cheek from which the rose has fled.—Farmers' Tribune.

The size of a pill or tablet is no indication of its power. Some of the smallest are most powerful and vice versa.

If a child swallows any foreign substance, as a coin or button, do not give a cathartic in order to hurry the object through the intestines, as the result of this is to make the contents of the bowels thin and watery, so that they rush past the obstruction, leaving it behind. Give instead solid food, mush, bread, or potatoes, which will imbed the object and carry it safely through with them.

Interesting the Children in Live Stock.

In going around the country among farmers I find considerable complaint from the old folks that the boys and girls are anxious to leave the farm, says a writer in The Breeders' Gazette. This complaint is becoming more and more general in the older and more thickly settled communities. "Farming does not pay, anyway," says one farmer I met, "and I am sick of it." Such talk as this, before one's children, will naturally dishearten them and make them crazy to get to town to live where nearly everybody wears good clothes and seems to have a good time.

But farmers make a sad mistake when they think they can leave a farm and move into the city and live almost at their ease. One must have an extra good position of some kind, or money in the bank, to enjoy city life. And even then very few enjoy the increased expense of city living, when once they thoroughly appreciate all the hard work and worry necessary to meet all the little bills that quickly and mysteriously accrue before one knows it. A small farm, fairly ferti'e, with good buildings and nearly or quite paid for, furnishes a far better living for the energetic, healthy farmer, for the amount of money invested in almost any enterprise in the city. It is well for our young people on the farm to understand and appreciate this generally accepted fact.

Farmers should encourage their chil-

CANCER A POISON

In the system that cannot only be neutralized and removed by our constitutional treatment. Cure permanent. Send two stamps for particulars to Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

ture to take more interest in farming. If the farmer himself is contented with farm life, and practices progressive methods, the children will become interested in something on that farm, whether it be fruit, dairying, or live stock husbandry. Nearly all children love animals, especially sheep. But some boys lose all interest in the farm when the father keeps scrub cattle, scrub sheep, scrub horses and swine. It is disheartening to go around the country and see the miserable scrub stock some farmers persist in keeping. Why do they do it? It costs no more to keep and feed well-bred stock, and the feed is more economically assimilated and elaborated into milk, flesh or wool. In fact, it is far cheaper and more profitab'e to feed well-bred stock, for far better results are almost invariably secured, even from a money point of view.

The Ideal Mother.

The ideal mother never threatens; she does not like to imply a doubt of the prompt obedience she expects. The ideal mother has plenty of faith. She does not believe that her 12-year-old school-girl, who hurries away undisturbed by any haunting memories of the untidy bedroom she has left behind, or by uneasy consciousness of the places on her boots where buttons should be and are not, is necessarily going to be a lifelong slattern; or that the mischievous baby who persists, in the face of the most obvious evidence, that he "didn't touch the milk-pitcher—diss it 'pilled-itself," is congenitally deficient in sense of honor.

The ideal mother has a just perception of relative values. In this complex civilization of ours, every mistress of a household, whatever her social position, must choose between many conflicting claims on her time. But whether it be social duties that try to crowd out the children entirely, or exhausting labor for their material needs that leaves no time for their moral and intellectual guidance, the ideal mother remembers that she is first of all a mother.

She is never too busy or too tired to hear the story of the day's school troubles, to admire and criticize the six-legged pig or triangular man submitted by budding genius, to pity rather than to reprove when clumsy little fingers have wrought mischief with intent to "help," to answer questions by carefully chosen explanations instead of by impatient formulas that repress inquiry.

The ideal mother remembers her own childhood, and the faulty perspective in which it saw the world around it. Often, therefore, she gives sympathy where the unthinking see only cause for laughter, encouragement where the sternly just would censure.

I must add that although I hear much of the ideal mother, I have not happened to meet her. She does not live in my street, she never happens to be calling where I call, she does not belong to our Women's Club, she does not attend my church. The only comfort in the matter is that I meet some mothers who resemble her, and so I live in hope.—Lady's Magazine for April.

If you have a window giving a view of any place that is not pleasant to look upon, you can shut off the view without interfering with the light, by dissolving in a little hot water as much Epsom salts as it will dissolve and absorb. Paint it over the window while hot and it will make a fair imitation of ground glass and may be washed off when desired.

WEAK BACK

**Pains When You Stand
Pains When You Stoop
Pains in the Morning
Pains When Weather Changes**

Pains and aches from your hips to your shoulders, pains and weakness all over your body, loss of energy, a tired, stupid, "spring fever" disposition, a general "run down" feeling. For this wear

**DR. McLAUGHLIN'S
(The One That) ELECTRIC BELT**

It pours a gentle stream of electric warmth into the back tissues, nerves and muscles while you sleep at night. Electricity warms and invigorates the feeble tissues, and there is a soothing stream of life pouring into them all night long. They drink it in gladly and respond quickly to its vitalizing spirit. When you get up in the morning your back feels limber, elastic and strong again, and will be cured in a few days.

I guarantee a cure if I say I can cure. I don't ask any one to take chances on my invention. It doesn't cost anything if I fail.

DAILY CURES:

Dr. McLaughlin : Guelph, Ont., April 18, 1901.

Dear Sir,—When I think of what I was when I got your Belt and what I am today I can truly say your Belt has done great things for me. You must remember that I was in a very crippled condition. There were people who did not think I would pull through. Others said I would never have the use of my knee, but I can now say, to the honor of your Belt, that I can walk as good as ever, with the exception of a slight soreness in my foot after standing on it all day. I feel like a new man. I work hard all day and can get up in the morning feeling bright and fit. All that tired feeling is gone. Yours truly,

Peter G. Smith. Box 193.

March 30, 1901.

Dr. McLaughlin : Dear Sir,—I must now write you to give you a report of my health after wearing your Electric Belt. I wore it as directed for the complaints as described to you in my first letter, such as dyspepsia, kidney and liver complaint, and rheumatism in the hip and leg. I find that it has cured the rheumatism and pain in my back, and I feel my health improved a great deal in every way. I can sleep good at night, which I have not done for the last ten years. I will highly recommend it to all who are troubled with rheumatism, indigestion, liver or kidney trouble. Yours truly,

M. McGee, Ewan, Ont.

IT DOES NOT BURN THE FLESH.

Have you used one of the old style burning belts? Then you can have mine at half-price in exchange. The Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt has a perfect regulator and special cushion electrodes, and is guaranteed not to burn or blister, and to give a stronger current than any other belt made; warranted to last for years; all repairs or renewals free. Send in your old belt to-day and get the latest improvements at half-price. The Dr. McLaughlin invention has displaced all the old style curative appliances in the United States. It is the only electric belt which can be used with comfort, while it gives the full benefit of the electric current.

FREE BOOK! Call at my office to-day and let me show you how perfectly it works. Let me prove to you how it makes men and women strong and healthy. If you can't call write for my advice and beautifully illustrated 80-page book. It is not sealed, free. Call or write.

D.R.A. M. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto. OFFICE HOURS—9 A.M. to 8:30 P.M.

Awards in Our Household Competition.

Some time ago The Nor-West Farmer offered prizes for the best articles received on the subjects of "Fruit for the Home — How to Preserve It," and "Reading for the Farm Home." A large number of manuscripts were received in competition, and we are pleased to say that in almost every case the article submitted was a credit to the author. Indeed, so closely did many of the manuscripts rank in point of merit that it was no small task to place the awards.

The subject of fruit preserving is one which at this particular season of the year is of especial interest to our lady readers. Every ambitious housekeeper is filled with a very commendable zeal to provide for the comfort and well-being of those of her household; and there is so much to learn about fruit preserving that we feel sure that the articles which we will publish are so full of the "how" and the "why" of this work as to be of great value.

The matter of reading for the home is one the importance of which cannot be over-estimated. We commend the articles on this subject as being sensible, carefully thought out and very readable.

PRIZE WINNERS.

In competition No. 1 (fruit preserving) the prizes have been awarded to the following:—

1st—S. I. Caldwell, Virden, Man.
2nd—Mrs. T. G. Wanless, Calgary, Alta.

3rd—Mrs. C. Willis, Beaverdale, Assa. In competition No. 2 (reading for the home) prizes have been awarded to the following:—

1st—Mrs. Archie McRae, Pense, Assa.
2nd—Miss Maimie E. C. Thompson, Woodroyd, Man.

3rd—Mrs. Wm. Little, Boissevain, Man.

The prize-winning articles will appear in our columns from time to time.

Cheerfulness.

Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine.

Learn how to tell a story. A well-told story is as welcome as a sunbeam in a sick-room.

Learn to keep your own troubles to yourself. The world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows.

Learn to stop croaking. If you cannot see any good in the world, keep the bad to yourself.

Learn to hide your pains and aches under pleasant smiles.

Learn to meet your friends with a smile. A good-humored man or woman is always welcome, but the dyspeptic or hypochondriac is not wanted anywhere, and is a nuisance as well.

Lose no chance of giving pleasure. You will pass through this world but once. Any good thing, therefore, that you can do, or kindness that you can show to a human being, you had better do it now; do not defer or neglect it, for you not pass this way again.

Blindfolded and alone I stand,
With unknown thresholds on each hand;
The darkness deepens as I grope,
Afraid to fear, afraid to hope;
Yet this one thing I learn to know
Each day more surely as I go,
That doors are opened, ways are made,
Burdens are lifted or are laid
By some great law, unseen and still,
Unfathomed purpose to fulfill,
Not as I will.

—Helen Hunt Jackson.

FITS Liebig's Fit cure for Epilepsy and kindred affections is the only successful remedy, and is now used by the best physicians and hospitals in Europe and America. It is confidentially recommended to the afflicted. If you suffer from

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CURED

Fruit, and How to Preserve It.

By "Ishbel, Virden, Man."

With the first signs of summer, the housewife is reminded of the fact that extra work is coming, if she is to have a cellar well filled with wholesomely preserved fruit when winter comes. The work is by no means easy, for on "canning day" the thermometer is almost certain to be somewhere in the nineties, while in the kitchen it often reaches one hundred. Still, one does not begrudge hard work if success is assured, and the tired woman has a feeling of mental rest when she sees on her pantry shelf a row of pretty, bright jars full of nicely preserved fruit.

One of the chief objects of this article is, I suppose, to help the inefficient ones who "never have any luck." I will, therefore, try to give a little of my experience along that line.

and seal perfectly air tight. In winter I use this stewed up with plenty of sugar, or drain off the water and use the plant for pies.

Rhubarb, preserved with choke cherry juice, is excellent. My boys say it is the nicest fruit we have in the cellar, and we have pears, peaches, plums and grapes. I cut up the rhubarb and use a dipper as a measure. Fill the dipper full of rhubarb and then pour on juice until the dipper is full of juice. To every quart put three cups of granulated sugar, and boil until the rhubarb is cooked, stirring pretty constantly. If nicely done, you have a preserve equal to Damson jam.

To can rhubarb, I use only the reddest I can get. I fill the cans as full as possible, and to every quart can I use 12 oz. of sugar and a cup of water, make a syrup and fill up the cans; then close the cans loosely and place in the oven with as much warm water in the baking pan as it will hold. Do this in the

them a tighter screw the last thing before putting away. Remember that sugar is not the keeping property—but having the cans air-tight, and keeping them so.

One great object to be attained in canning is to keep the fruit whole, and another is to save all the flavor, which, if cooked in the old way, often escapes in steam.

The amount of sugar necessary for each quart jar of fruit is as follows:—

Raspberries, blueberries, peaches, 6 ounces.

Pears, apples, 8 ounces.

Crab-apples, plums, 10 ounces.

Currants, 12 ounces.

Rhubarb, 12 ounces or more. A nicely rounded off tablespoonful of granulated sugar weighs an ounce and 8 ounces is a commonelf cupful.

Test your jars, adjust your rings, then fill full and shake gently to get all the fruit in you possibly can without breaking it. Then glance at your table of sugar and you will get the exact amount of sugar you require; place it in a granite kettle with an equal proportion of boiling water; when the sugar has dissolved and the syrup is boiling hot, put it over the fruit. Use a cup half full and distribute it over all the jars. If the syrup is all used and there is still room for more liquid in the jars, take the boiling kettle and fill up the vacancy. Place on the tops, screw loosely, and put in the deep pan in the oven. If your fire is only a moderate one, it will not hurt the fruit to remain in the oven for two or three hours till cooked, but screw up tightly the moment it is taken from the oven.

When your cans are getting empty in the winter, and you happen to have a barrel of Talman sweet apples or russets, you can preserve them the same as pears, using the same proportions of sugar. You will find this nice when apples and other fruit are getting scarce.

Wild cranberries, gooseberries, currants, grapes, tomatoes, cucumbers, cabbage and beets all make excellent catsups. For currants, grapes and gooseberries allow to every five lbs. of fruit three lbs. of sugar, one tablespoonful of cloves, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, one tablespoonful of allspice, one teaspoonful of salt and pepper and one-half pint of vinegar. First get the pulp by putting the thoroughly boiled fruit through a wire or hair sieve; then add the various ingredients and boil well. A great variety of catsups may be made, which will be found excellent accompaniments to game, fish and poultry, as well as seasoning for soups, sauces, salads and other dishes. I would like to say something about jellies, but will leave that for another time.

The Golden Side.

There is many a gem in the path of life,
Which we pass in our idle pleasure,
That is richer far than the jeweled crown
Or the miser's hoarded treasure;
It may be the love of a little child,
Or a mother's prayer to heaven,
Or only a beggar's grateful thanks
For a cup of water given.

Better to weave in the web of life
A bright and golden filial,
Aud to do God's will with a cheerful heart,
And hands that are ready and willing,
Than to snap the delicate minute thread
Of our curious lives asunder,
And then blame Heaven for tangled ends,
And sit and grieve and wonder.

—Charles Mackay.



Farm Home of David Campbell, Foxton, Man.

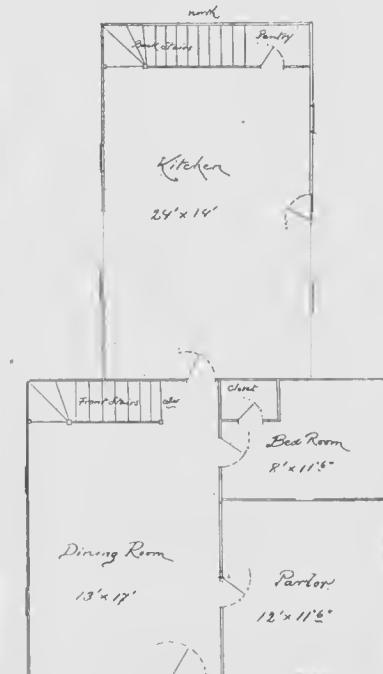
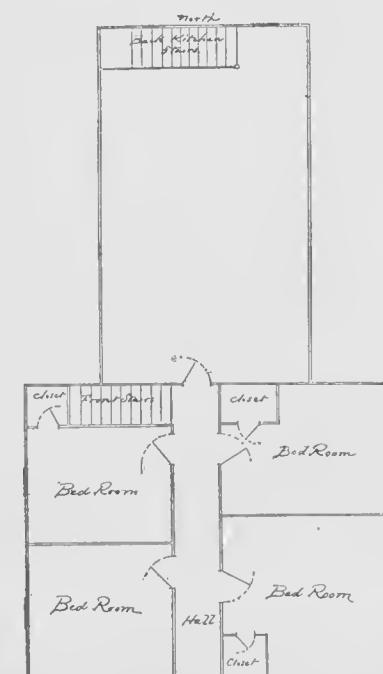
I only have a "canning day" when I buy fruit that has to be cooked up at once. All during berry season I preserve as many cans as my oven will hold. I have a baking pan about 4 in. deep—one of less depth will do, but the deeper the better.

RHUBARB.

Rhubarb comes first in the season. You can preserve rhubarb in a great variety of ways. I fill quite a number of jars as full of the plant as I possibly can; then fill up with clear cold water

morning, and by the time your dinner is over the rhubarb will be cooked. You can open a jar and run a knitting needle down and tell if the fruit is cooked. Take the pan out of the oven if done, and screw the lids on tightly. In an hour or so, if you see that the fruit has sunk very much in the jar, as it sometimes will, you can make more syrup and fill it up while boiling hot. I do this successfully, although some claim it is best to let them alone.

Do not put fruit in the cellar until it is perfectly cold and always try and give



A fisherman on the coast near Cork said to a friend of mine of Lord Morris, who had a villa near. "They tell me, yer reverence, that these Judges has a power of money from the government. I hear Lord Morris has £1,000 a year!"

My friend said, "He has £5,000."

To which the other replied, "£5,000! Now to think of that, and that man passes my door every day, and I've never seen a sign of drink on him!"

Rich and Poor use Pain-Killer. Taken internally for cramps, colic, diarrhoea. Applied externally cures sprains, swollen muscles, etc. There is but one Pain-Killer—Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

The Fallacy of Boils.

"It is an unshaken article of belief with most people that skin diseases are almost always catching; that they show that the sufferers themselves or their parents are no better than they should be; that they indicate that 'the blood is bad, that you must be careful or you will 'drive it in,' and the patient will die, if nothing more, and that a boil is worth five dollars in doctors' bills saved. They are all wrong, teetotally wrong, on the very best medical authority. Not more than two or three of the hundred or so skin diseases catalogued are catching, and the chances are that the eruption is as innocent and as innocuous as a cold. If there is such a thing as 'bad blood,' medicine has not found it out. Next to nothing is known in regard to the condition of blood in disease. Chemical and microscopical study has utterly failed to show that there is any difference between the blood in health and the blood in cutaneous disorders. Certain of them are symptomatic of nervous breakdown, and imperfect digestion causes others. Tomatoes, bananas, strawberries, shellfish, and other articles of diet, harmless to most of us, cause a rash to break out on others. Evidently the medical profession does not fear 'driving the disease in,' for the treatment for cutaneous affections is now wholly local. A boil is an acute inflammation of the tissues surrounding the hair-follicle, and is due to some infection of the follicle by a germ, generally the staphylococcus pyogenes aureus. I thought you might like to know the name. Boils come upon the just and the unjust, on those who have good and those who have bad blood. What forms inside the tormenting thing is not the strained-out immurities of the blood, for pus does not exist in the blood. It is of local formation. A boil is not worth five cents, let alone five dollars. It is just what your untutored imagination says it is, a confounded nuisance. If anybody owed me five dollars and could either pay it in cash or boils, whichever I preferred, I should take the cash every time, even at a discount. I think I should get more comfort that way."—Ainslee's Magazine.

Foul breath may be caused by indigestion, bad teeth or catarrh. Upon the cause depends the treatment and cure.

A Few Facts**About the New Catarrh Cure.**

The new Catarrh Cure is a new departure in so called catarrh cures because it actually cures, and is not simply a temporary relief.

The new Catarrh Cure is not a salve, ointment, powder nor liquid, but a pleasant tasting tablet containing the best specifics for catarrh in a concentrated, convenient form.

The old style of catarrh salves and ointments are greasy, dirty and inconvenient at the best; the new preparation being in tablet form is always clean and convenient.

The new Catarrh Cure is superior to Catarrh powders because it is a notorious fact that many catarrh powders contain cocaine.

The new Catarrh Cure is called Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, a wholesome combination of blood root, beachwood tar, guaiacol and other antiseptics, and cures by its action upon the blood and mucous membrane, the only rational treatment for catarrhal trouble.

You do not have to draw upon your imagination to discover whether you are getting benefit from Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; improvements and relief are apparent from the first tablet taken.

All druggists sell and recommend them. They cost but 50 cents for full-sized packages, and any catarrh sufferer who has wasted time and money on sprays, salves and powders, will appreciate to the full the merit of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

Mischief of Over-Indulgence.

Mothers wear themselves out and do an injury to their children in not teaching them to help themselves and to be helpful to others. The amount of care that a child requires is very different from that which it may from indulgence demand. If the child were better for it one would not grudge the time and weariness that the mother or nurse spends, but the child is defrauded in the exercise of those powers which can only develop by being put into use. It is better for a child to go to sleep by itself than when it is rocked and sung to sleep, but as a general thing mothers prefer the bondage of the process of wading sleep for their children, and so tie themselves up and add to their burdens without in the least increasing the comfort of the child. Mothers would spare themselves greatly if they would only learn that the training of the child begins with the earliest weeks, and that they can make the child understand many things that they would not believe possible. When the mother is remonstrated with for spoiling the child by overindulgence, she will say: "My child is different from others; she is more nervous. If I do not take her up she will cry and make herself sick." The child in the beginning, finding that the mother ran to it the minute it began to cry, of course soon learned this method of summoning her. It also perceived that the louder the cry the greater the indulgence, consequently it develops speedily into a despot, beneath whose tyranny the mother grows wan and pale. When it is said of her, "She is a perfect slave to her children," she looks satisfied and pleased, as if she had won a martyr's crown, instead of which she has uselessly squandered her strength and prevented the child from learning proper habits, which are as necessary to his growth and development as it is that he should learn to walk instead of being kept on his knees creeping the rest of his life, because he may fall and hurt himself and cry now and then. — Harper's Bazaar.

As You Go through Life.

Don't look for the flaws as you go through life:

And even when you find them
It is wise and kind to be somewhat blind,
And look for the virtue behind them.
For the cloudiest night has a tint of light
Somewhere in its shadows hiding;
It is better by far to look for a star,
Than the spots on the sun abiding.

The current of life runs ever away
To the bosom of God's great ocean;
Don't set you force 'gainst the river's course
And think to alter its motion.

Don't waste a curse on the universe—
Remember it lived before you;
Don't butt at the storm with your puny
form.

But bend and let it go o'er you.

The world will never adjust itself
To suit your whims to the letter;
Some things go wrong your whole life long,
And the sooner you know it the better.

It is folly to fight with the Infinite,
And go under at last in the wrestle;
The wisest man shapes into God's plan
As water shapes into a vessel.

To prevent that oiliness on the outside of your lamps, turn the wick low when the lamp is not lighted. When turned above the wickholder the oil brought to the top by capillarity, accumulates and must flow somewhere. Of course, it goes outside.

Nesbit, May 20th, 1901.

To the North-West Fire Insurance Co.

Dear Sirs,—Yours of 17th to hand containing cheque in full settlement of my claim against your company by loss through fire, destroying my household goods on April 25th. I must congratulate you on the prompt and satisfactory manner in which the claim was adjusted and paid.

Yours respectfully,

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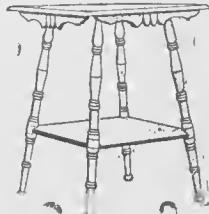
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